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Anderson & Co.

SEEDSMEN

AND PLANT MERCHANTS

216 & 218 PITT ST.

SYDNEY.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



OUR SPECIAL PRIZES

TO THE

Pastoral, Agricultural, and Horticultural Societies of N. S. Wales.

WE are so frequently asked for contributions to the Prize Fund of the various P., A. and H. Societies of the Colony, that we have made offer of a One Guinea Prize to all the Societies of New South Wales as follows:—

ANDERSON & CO.'S SPECIAL PRIZE,

VALUE—ONE GUINEA,

Being Seeds as the winner may choose from our Catalogue for 1890 to the above value, for

THE BEST COLLECTION OF VEGETABLES

Grown by the Exhibitor from Seeds purchased from ourselves, or from local Storekeepers who sell

ANDERSON & CO.'S SEEDS.

The following Societies have accepted the Prize for current year, some have been already won and paid, and some are still open for competition:—

We have made this offer, as an advertisement for **Anderson & Co.'s Seeds** which are **Always the Best**, and in the hope that Competition for the Prize will induce better cultivation of Vegetables and in greater variety.

Berrima Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition ..	..	..	..	..	..	26th, 27th & 28th March
Blayney Pastoral and Agricultural Society	..	..	..	..	..	25th & 26th March
Bourke " " " " " " " "	..	..	..	..	..	21st & 22nd June
Braidwood " " " " " " " "	..	..	..	..	..	5th & 6th March
Brewarrina " " " " " " " "	..	..	..	..	..	Last week June
Cobar " " " " " " " "	..	..	..	..	..	2nd & 3rd July
Candelo " " " " " " " "	..	..	..	..	..	5th & 6th February
Coonabarabran " " " " " " " "	..	..	..	..	..	20th March
Cootamundra " " " " " " " "	..	..	..	..	..	27th & 28th August
Cowra " " " " " " " "	..	..	..	..	..	9th September
Deniliquin " " " " " " " "	..	..	..	..	..	17th July
Grafton Exhibition Society	..	..	..	..	..	30th April & 1st May
Germanton Pastoral and Agricultural Society	..	..	..	..	..	September
Grenfell " " " " " " " "	..	..	..	..	..	3rd & 4th September
Inverell " " " " " " " "	..	..	..	..	..	5th & 6th March
Kiama " " " " " " " "	..	..	..	..	..	16th & 17th June
Lachlan " " " " " " " "	..	..	..	..	..	End of July
Manning River " " " " " " " "	..	..	..	..	..	12th & 13th February
Macleay Agricultural, Horticultural and Industrial Association ..	..	..	..	..	..	26th, 27th & 28th February
Milton Pastoral and Agricultural Society ..	..	..	..	..	..	18th & 19th February
Moruya " " " " " " " "	..	..	..	..	..	12th & 13th February
Namoi " " " " " " " "	..	..	..	..	..	19th & 20th June
Narrandera " " " " " " " "	..	..	..	..	..	7th August
Parkes " " " " " " " "	..	..	..	..	..	18th August
Pictou " " " " " " " "	..	..	..	..	..	27th & 28th February
Port Macquarie " " " " " " " "	..	..	..	..	..	19th & 20th February
Singleton " " " " " " " "	..	..	..	..	..	27th & 28th August
Tamworth " " " " " " " "	..	..	..	..	..	19th & 20th August
Taralga " " " " " " " "	..	..	..	..	..	
Uralla " " " " " " " "	..	..	..	..	..	5th & 6th March

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.

ANDERSON & CO.'S

NEW



FOR 1890,

AND

Recent Introductions

IN

Vegetables & Flowers.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



NOVELTIES IN FLOWER SEEDS



ARNEBIA CORNUTA.

Arnebia Cornuta—This is a charming Annual, recently discovered, and the first annual variety of the genus. It grows to a height of about 2 feet, and assumes a bushy character. Its flowers are extremely curious, being round and rather smaller than a shilling, of a deep rich yellow colour, having fine large black spots distinctly marked; the second day of flowering these spots turn to maroon, and the third day entirely disappear, and the spots become of a clear pure yellow. The plant flowers with great profusion all through the summer, as many as 100 spikes being found on one plant. It should be treated here as a tender annual. Price, 2s. per packet.

Aquilegia Chrysantha Grand Alba

—An entirely new form of the Aquilegia Chrysantha, with pure white flowers, produced in great abundance, and of a very large size. It will doubtless become very popular on account of its usefulness for bouquets, etc., the flowers are so pure and elegant, and the plant will be a valuable addition to its class. Price, 2s. per packet.

Aster Crown—A new type of this favourite flower, the centre of each bloom being white, surrounded by a broad margin of colour, such as crimson, rose, violet, etc. Flowers large, habit of plant strong and upright, from 18 inches to 2 feet in height. Price, 1s. per packet.



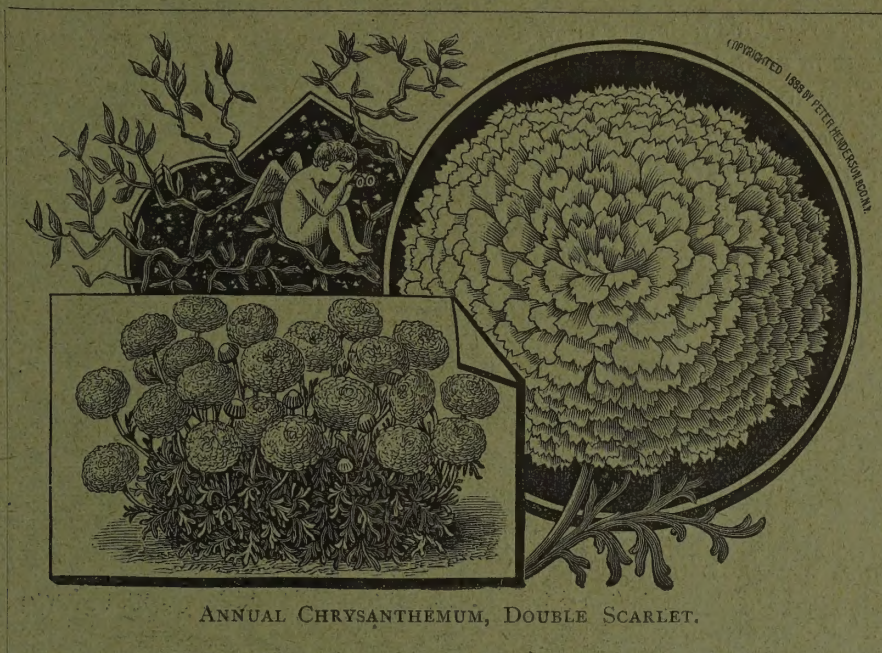
ASTER CROWN.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



Our Novelties in Flowers—continued.



Annual Chrysanthemum, Double Scarlet

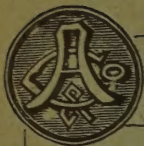
— This strikingly beautiful Double Scarlet variety is a great acquisition to the list of Annual Chrysanthemums, and makes a beautiful show. They always succeed well, and a scarlet flower among the usual shades of white, golden, coloured, etc., is bound to be a valuable novelty. Price, 1s. per packet.

Annual Chrysanthemum "Eclipse"

These favourite flowers make a grand display in the garden, and the single variety "Eclipse," which we now offer, cannot be excelled for beauty and showiness. It blooms profusely, the flowers being of a bright golden yellow, with a clear scarlet ring and rich brown centre. Price, 1s. per packet.



ANNUAL CHRYSANTHEMUM, "ECLIPSE."



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



Our Novelties in Flowers—continued.

Bellis Perennis, Double Fis-

tulosus—This variety is a new and pretty form of the old Double Daisy to be found in every garden. It is extremely double and compact, and globular in shape; various colours. Price, 1s. per packet.

Centaurea Cyanus flore pleno

(Double Cornflower)—The raisers of this novelty have succeeded after many years' patient selection in producing the doubled form of this favourite flower now offered for the first time. The colours comprise all those of the single varieties, white, blue, rose, red, purple, etc., and numerous intermediate shades and stripes. Price, 2s. per packet.

Delphinium Brunonianum (Musk-scented Larkspur)—This dwarf species of Larkspur, which bears some slight resemblance to *D. Cashmerianum*, was found in the Himalaya Mountains at an altitude of some 18,000 feet. The flowers are of a light blue shade of a strange hue, and larger than those of any of the species in cultivation; it is unique in being perfumed; it emits a powerful odour of musk. Price, 2s. per packet.



BELLIS PERENNIS, DOUBLE FISTULOSUS.



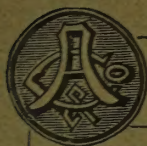
DIANTHUS, "DOUBLE SNOWFLAKE."

Dianthus, "Double Snowflake"

—This is a most lovely double white variety of this profuse flowering fragrant family. The flowers are of immense size, very double, and delicately fringed at the edges of petals. A very showy and striking novelty. Price, 1s. per packet.

Double Daisies, "Giant Snowball"

—This is a very valuable variety for cutting, having long stems, and is a grand new flower, being very large and very double, and pure white in colour. Price, 1s. 6d. per packet.

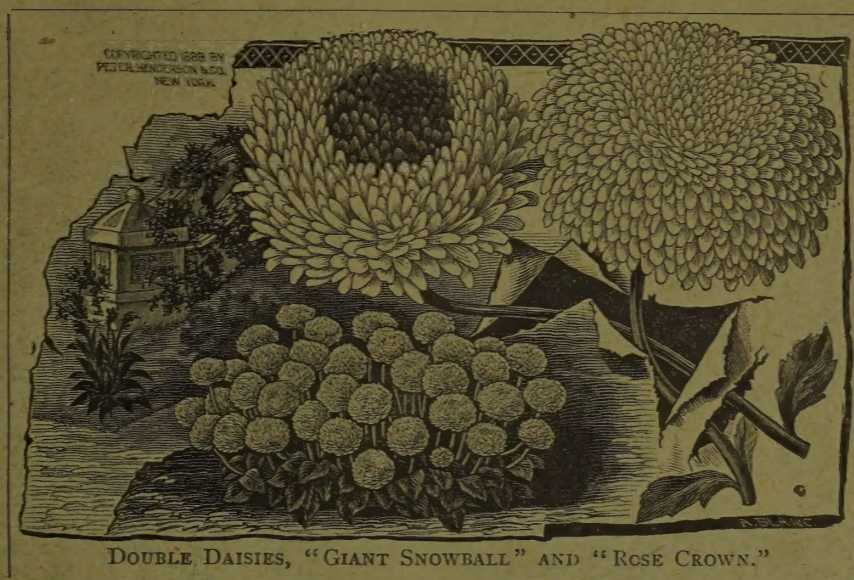


Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



Our Novelties in Flowers—continued.

Double Daisies, "Rose Crown"—This beautiful variety is of various colours, very double and large, and has peculiar distinct rose coloured centres or crowns in each flower. Price, 1s. 6d. per packet.



DOUBLE DAISIES, "GIANT SNOWBALL" AND "ROSE CROWN."

Gloxinia Hybrida Grandiflora,

"Defiance"—This is a new Gloxinia of wonderful beauty. Its colour may be described as an intense *glowing crimson scarlet*, a tone of richness which has not hitherto been found in the genus. Flowers are large, and the edges of petals beautifully fringed; an upright variety, and its beauty is enhanced by a velvety dark green foliage with a pretty silvery white variation. Price, 2s. 6d. per packet.



GLOXINIA HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA,
"DEFIANCE"

Sunflower, Mexican Miniature

Pink—A very pretty little annual, introduced from Mexico, growing to a height of 18 inches, and producing very pretty little pink Sunflower-like blooms, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, with large yellow centres; blooms for a long time; the half open buds are of a deep crimson. Price, 1s. per packet.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



RECENT INTRODUCTIONS

IN



AND NOVELTIES OF 1889.

Aster, "Triumph." *Paeony Flowered. Tom Thumb.*—The first representative of this charming class of Asters was sent out in 1888—Aster, "Triumph"—this second variety, offered last season for the first time, is dark scarlet and white, very dwarf, and will make a fine and effective plant for bedding as a companion of "Triumph." Price, 1s. 6d. per packet.

Aubrietia Leichtlini—This is the largest flowered Aubrietia in cultivation; the petals are large and broad, and the colour is luminous-carmine rose; it is perfectly hardy, quite dwarf, and from the closeness of its growth forms a carpet like verdure. A charming plant for edgings and artificial rock work. Price, 1s. 6d. per packet.

Poppy (var. Japonicum) "Mikado"

This splendid Poppy is a most attractive double variety, the petals being pure white at the back, whilst the fringed edges are of a brilliant crimson scarlet. Price, 1s. per packet.

Pyrethrum Aureum Selaginoides—A very striking and exceedingly useful and pretty

variety of the Golden Feather resembling the Selaginella Fern; the leaves are a bright golden yellow. Price, 1s. per packet.



PYRETHRUM SELAGINOIDES.



POPPY—VAR. JAPONICUM.

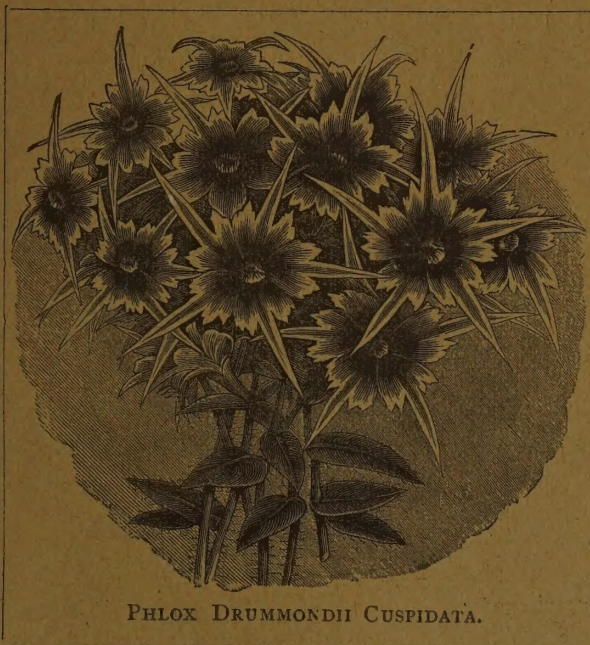


Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



**Recent Introductions. Choice Flower Seed Novelties
of 1889—continued.**

Godetia, "Princess Henry"—This new Godetia is of the same habit and height as the much admired *Lady Albemarle* and *Duchess of Albany*. It is easily distinguished by the size and colours of the flowers, which are of a delicate satiny rose tint, each petal being marked with a broad and shining carmine spot, boldly contrasting with the ground colour. A most effective plant for massing in beds. Price, 1s. 6d. per packet.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII CUSPIDATA.

Phlox Drummondii —

Cuspidata and Fimbriata —

These beautiful Phloxes, with their sharply fringed flowers and singular and graceful appearance, are very effective,—they make a very pretty flower for bouquets, and are nearly every shade of colour. Price, 1s. per packet.

Poppy, "The Shirley"—

This beautiful variety of the *Ranunculus* flowered family of Poppies is very handsome and graceful in form, being generally single or semi-double (see the engraving), and is very valuable for table and general decoration, as the blooms, unlike most Poppies, will stand for several days. The colours range from pure white through all the most delicate shades of pale pink, rose, and carmine to the deepest crimson. Price, 1s. per packet.



POPPY, "THE SHIRLEY."



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



*Recent Introductions. Choice Flower Seed Novelties
of 1889—continued.*

Pansy, "New Victoria"—Seed of this magnificent Pansy was offered last season for the first time, and even now the strain is not quite fixed, although the seed offered will yield a percentage of the rich coloured flowers. The flowers are of great substance, of a deep rich maroon crimson, with a light coloured margin; the colour is quite a new one in Pansies, and nothing can excel the dazzling brightness of the Victoria Pansy. Price, 2s. per packet.

TESTIMONIAL.

"Kindly send me per return two packets of your *best* Pansy Seed. With some I had from you last year I took first prize at the Brisbane Nat. Exhibition."

"Messrs. Anderson & Co., Seed Merchants,
216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney."

"ALBERT DUNLOP, M.D.,

"February 17, 1890."

Ipswich, Queensland "



NON PLUS ULTRA.

Pansy, Non Plus Ultra—We issue to our storekeeper customers who sell our **Packet Seeds** a splendid coloured plate, 30 x 24 inches, which represents varieties of this charming Florist Flower. This will give our friends in the country who buy from them an opportunity of seeing the splendid varieties of this strain of Pansy now offered. The varieties vary in colour from a delicate white to flowers of deep crimson; others have a distinct margin around the deep self-colour of other parts of the Flower. The Non Plus Ultra is, perhaps, the most attractive strain of bedding Pansies ever offered, and we can strongly recommend it for its charming variety of colour and hardiness of constitution; its foliage is fine, and it blooms freely. Price, 1s. per packet.



*Recent Introductions. Choice Flower Seed Novelties
of 1889—continued.*



PRIMULA, FRINGED.

PRIMULAS.

Primula Sinensis Fimbriata, Alexandra—A most beautiful new Primula of striking appearance; clear white flowers, with large golden centre. Price, 2s. per packet.

Primula Fimbriata Coccinea Magnifica—A splendid Primula with large rich flowers of a striking shade of colour. Price, 1s. 6d. per packet.

Primula Fimbriata, Marginata—This is one of the handsomest, as it is one of the most distinct, Primulas grown; flowers are of a clear purple colour, with a white border; of good size and substance. Price, 1s. 6d. per packet.

Primula Fimbriata, "Village Maid"—A really charming Primula, of exquisite colour, and is a grand flowering variety; the flowers are pure white, striped with carmine, and are magnificently beautiful. Price, 2s. per packet.

Rhodanthe Maculata Alba flore pleno—This new pure white Rhodanthe is by far the most beautiful of the family, and will prove a most valuable plant for pots, and a first-class everlasting flower for bouquets and other decorative work. Price, 1s. 6d. per packet.

Tropæolum Lobbi, "Asa Gray"—The lightest coloured Tropæolum yet raised, flowers of the softest sulphur yellow, a shade even more delicate than that of the Tom Thumb "Pearl," the nearest approach to a white Nasturtium yet introduced. Price, 1s. 6d. per packet.

Zinnia Elegans, "Tom Thumb," Double Mixed.—These are a charming class of the favourite Zinnia; the Tom Thumb varieties are especially suitable for edgings, small beds, and groups. Price, 1s. 6d. per packet.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



ANDERSON & CO.'S

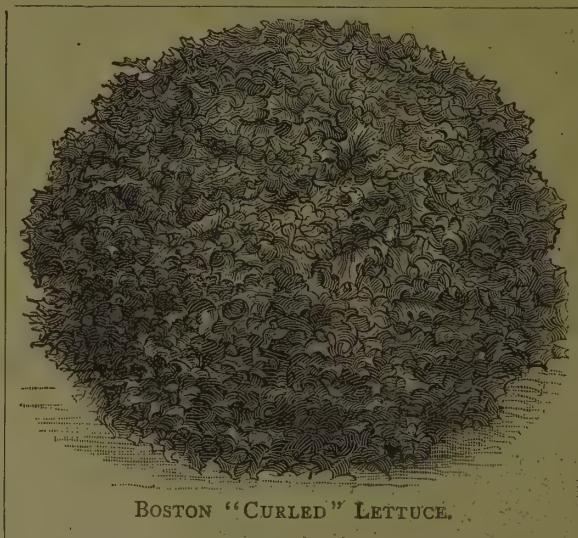


FOR 1890.

New Bush Lima Bean—This bean is spoken of as the greatest novelty of the age in the vegetable kingdom, and we have much pleasure in being able to illustrate it as on the next page, and to offer it in limited quantity for this season. This delicious vegetable has almost entirely gone out of cultivation with us, owing to the trouble entailed in supplying poles or tall stakes for its cultivation; a Lima Bean, therefore, growing to a height of but 18 inches must be classed as a novelty of exceptional merit, and be in large demand; it is, moreover, somewhat earlier than the old Lima Bean. The raisers of this bean are Messrs. Peter Henderson and Co., of New York, and an enthusiastic grower writes to them as follows :—

The New Lima Bush Bean is the greatest acquisition to the vegetable garden attained in this century. Growing exactly like the common String or Bush Bean, its simple culture is identical. It will find a place in thousands of gardens where the old climbing Bean is unknown, as not one cultivator in one hundred can go to the trouble and expense of the poles for the old Lima. In the Bush Lima we have not only a vegetable of the easiest culture, with a flavour equaling, if not surpassing, the pole Lima, but above all a Bean giving as heavy a crop, and beginning two weeks earlier.—PETER B. MEAD, Mamaroneck, Westchester Co., N.Y. (See illustration next page.)

Price, 1s. per packet.



BOSTON "CURLED" LETTUCE.

Boston "Curled" Lettuce

—This is a striking novelty of a unique appearance, and, while being beautifully symmetrical and ornamental in growth, is a lettuce of very superior quality, and one that we think will be largely grown by the amateur. Price, 1s. per packet.

Onion, Extra Early "Globe"

—This really fine onion, now offered by us for the first time, we can confidently recommend to our friends as the earliest,

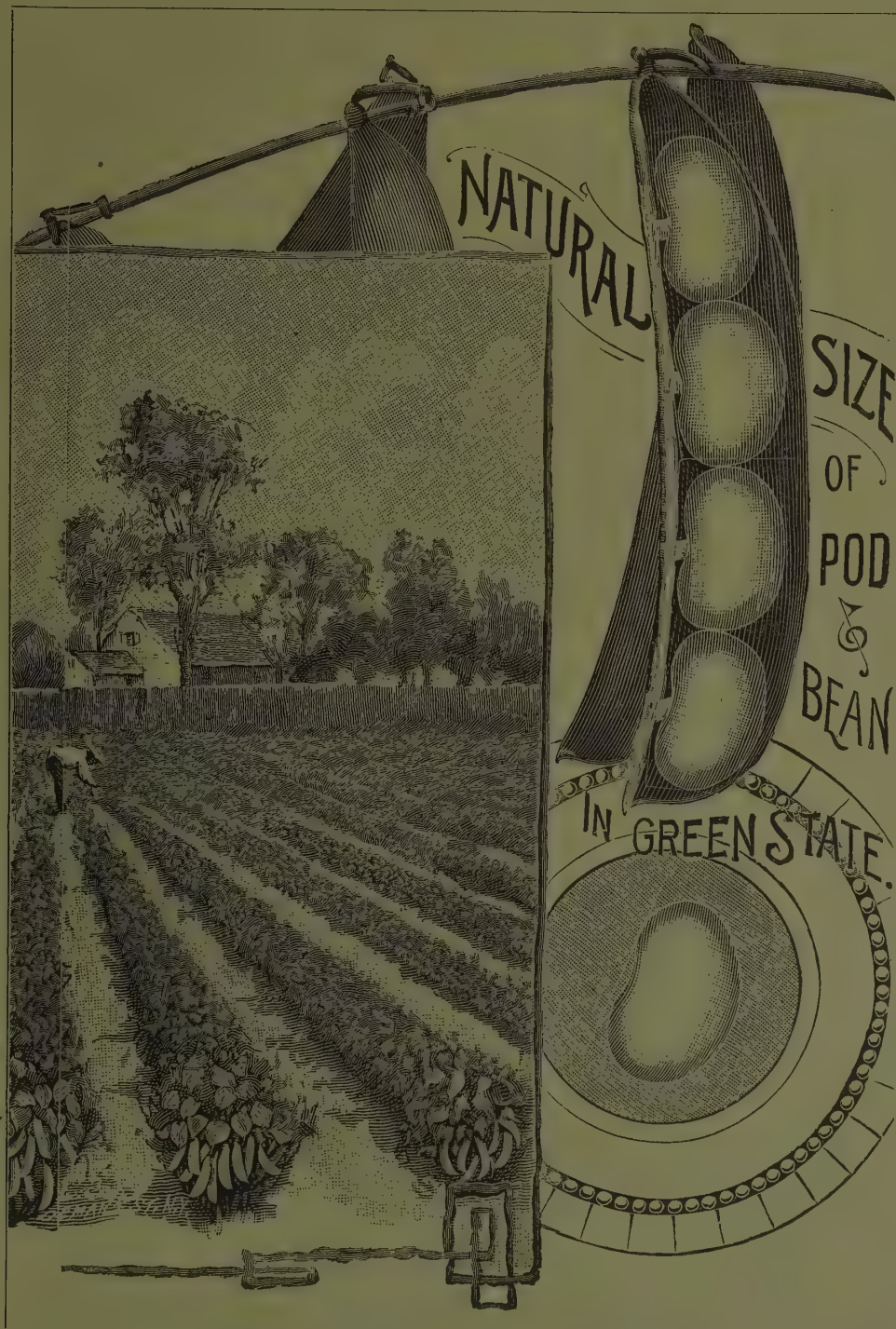
finest shaped, and best keeping Red Onion yet introduced. It is the result of many years careful selection, and is in every way a first-class variety. Price, 1s. per packet.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



VEGETABLE NOVELTIES FOR 1890—continued.



NEW BUSH LIMA BEAN.

VEGETABLE NOVELTIES FOR 1890—continued.

New "Succession" Cabbage—A new and very fine early summer cabbage, of a beautiful shape and almost perfect in character, rather larger than the regular early cabbages, uniform and heavy, and very solid. Price, 1s. per packet.

"Chatsworth" White Spine Cucumber—This is a very fine new Cucumber, attaining a length of some 2 feet, of a beautiful shape, with a fine green skin, and solid white flesh, and while growing so large does not show any sign of coarseness, being solid to centre, and with but little seed. Price, 1s. per packet.



"GOLDEN PERFECTION" ROCK MELON.

"Golden Perfection" Rock

Melon—Golden Perfection is not a new melon, but we have not listed it for some years. The variety has, however, come into such favour of late that we have secured a stock of the seed; it is a green fleshed variety of excellent flavour, with firm flesh and thin skin, medium size. Price, 1s. per packet.



PEPPER,
"GOLDEN DAWN."

Pepper, "Golden Dawn"—This new pepper is a valuable addition to the list of first-class peppers; it is of same shape though somewhat larger than the well-known "Large Bell," but of a much superior flavour, while the colour, as the name indicates, is a beautiful golden yellow. Price, 1s. per packet.

"Telephone" Pea—This is a superb Pea, very early, and is a tall wrinkled marrow, growing to a height of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet; a very strong grower, averaging 15 pods to the stalk, which are of the largest size and contain 6 to 7 peas: a grand show pea. Price, 1s. 6d. per quart.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



VEGETABLE NOVELTIES FOR 1890—Continued.

Choice Ornamental Gourds.



NEST EGG GOURD.

Gourd, "Nest Egg"—

A very curious variety of the interesting Ornamental Gourd family. They make a very pretty show on trellis work, and should be more largely grown; they are of very rapid growth, and have most luxuriant foliage. Price, 1s. per packet.



DISH-CLOTH GOURD.

"Dish-Cloth"—So called

from the peculiar lining of this fruit, which is sponge-like, porous, very tough, elastic and durable, many people prefer this "Dish - Cloth" to any prepared by art. This Gourd has a lovely dark-green foliage, with clusters of large yellow blossoms, the fruit is about 2 feet in length, and the dried interiors are the "Dish Cloths" above referred to; in America they have become an article of commerce.

1s. per packet.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



VEGETABLE NOVELTIES FOR 1890—Continued.

Tomato—New “Peach.”—This is one of the very prettiest, as it is one of the most distinct Tomatoes ever introduced, the fruit very uniform in size, and resembles a Peach in form, size and colour; it is a deep orange rose, beautifully covered with a bloom like a peach, flesh extremely rich, delicious flavour, skin very thin, may be peeled off like a peach. Price, 1s. per packet.

NEW FORAGE PLANT.

KAFFIR CORN (*Sorghum tartaricum*).

THIS grand variety of Sorghum was well known here some years ago, but for several years has gone quite out of cultivation; besides being a fine green stuff, in many respects superior to either common Sorghum or Planters' Friend, it is a grand poultry food; and, having been asked to import some for a client, we have resolved to again list it, and would ask our friends who grow forage plants to give it a trial. When grown for seed or for the crop of grain it should be planted in rows 3 feet apart; it yields a heavy crop of from 10 to 15 bushels per acre. When grown for green stuff it will cut several times during the season. Price, 1s. per lb.

NOTE—We have also during the last two or three years introduced the following splendid Forage Plants, now largely grown, and descriptions and prices of which will be found in the body of our Catalogue :—

Hungarian Millet (*Setaria Germanica*).

Johnson Grass, or Evergreen Millet (*Panicum Spectabilis*).

Esparcette, or Sainfoin.

Japanese Buckwheat—A very large variety.

Japanese Clover (*Lespedeza Striata*).





Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



Seed Warehouse,

216 & 218 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Season 1890.

The abundant harvest of the past favourable Season has placed us in the best position to offer customers our Choice Seeds at very reasonable prices, and as we have fully provided for our rapidly increasing trade, we hope to be favoured with a large share of the patronage of the Horticulturists and Agriculturists throughout the colony.

We prefer to allow our Seeds to commend themselves to the favour of the public, and will content ourselves by stating that we shall use every effort to maintain the premier position in the Seed Trade in New South Wales, which we have held for nearly a quarter of a century, and all that care, attention and experience can do will be done to secure the best interests of our customers.

Our present large trade has demanded some important additions to our Warehouse, and, this having been greatly increased in size, we hope, by our new arrangements, to have all orders despatched with the utmost promptitude.

We thank our customers for past favours, and solicit their further commands, and recommendation to friends, to whom we shall be glad to post a copy of this catalogue.

Anderson & Co.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



OUR BUSINESS.

OUR SEEDS are of the best quality procurable in England, the Continent, and the Colonies, and are carefully tested as to germinating power, and no parcel is allowed to be sold which does not come up to a high standard of growth.

OUR RESPONSIBILITIES.—We have every confidence in the genuineness of our Seeds, but do not give any guarantee whatever, and do not hold ourselves responsible for error in any way; but all that care can do to avoid errors is done by us, which greatly reduces the risk to our customers.

We are not liable for loss after despatch of goods, provided we have carried out the instructions of our customers. All loss in transit must be paid by the purchaser.

OUR TERMS.

NEW CUSTOMERS should always remit with their orders and save the necessary delay for enquiry, and they should not forget that it is quite impossible for us to know the position of one-half of our correspondents.

CASH.—We allow a discount of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (6d. in the £) off Catalogue rates, unless in the case of Oats, Barley and other Grain, which are always nett.

CREDIT.—Our Credit Terms are Quarterly Accounts, rendered March, June, September and December; but before opening any new Account we require to have a satisfactory Sydney reference, or other information, as to the standing of our correspondent.

REMITTANCES can be made in Crossed Cheques, Drafts, Post-office Orders, or Stamps; and where Stamps are scarce a £1 note can be sent in payment of a small sum, and we will return any balance in Stamps. All letters containing Notes, however, should be registered.

UNCLAIMED MONEY.—We have a considerable sum of money in our hands received from correspondents who have omitted to send us their names when writing, and, in some instances, their address also; doubtless they imagine they have been badly treated, and we regret we cannot tell them how little we are to blame. We ask our correspondents to be particular to send us full name and address in every instance.

CORRESPONDENCE.—All business communications to be addressed to the firm.

Our Address: 216 & 218 PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

„ Telephone: No. 326.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



NOTE.—Will our friends kindly follow Mr. Reading's promise, and recommend us to their friends, to whom we shall be glad to send a copy of this Catalogue.

"Your Catalogue contains very much useful information, and you certainly deserve great credit. I have used your Seeds in New England and elsewhere, and had always satisfaction with them. Whenever I have an opportunity of recommending your house I shall do so with pleasure."

"To MESSRS. ANDERSON & Co.,
"Seed Merchants, 216 and 218 Pitt Street. Sydney."

"W. J. READING,
"Boorooma Station, *via* Brewarrina,
"April 5th, 1889."



WE supply all Garden Seeds in Sixpenny Packets, which can be procured from Storekeepers in nearly every town in New South Wales and Queensland, or direct from ourselves, per post.

Garden Seeds Post Free.—We send all Garden Seeds of the value of 10s., when accompanied by cash, post free; excepting, Peas and Beans.

Asparagus (*Asparagus Officinalis*).

1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Purple Dutch	Large Common	Erfurt Giant
Connover's Colossal	The Palmetto, a fine new variety, 1s. 6d. per oz.	

(For Plants, see page 32).

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

This delicate and fashionable vegetable is of the easiest culture, and suits all the climates of the colony. It may be grown in any kind of garden soil, but prefers a rich loam of a saline character. It cannot be grown to perfection unless manured abundantly every autumn or winter. Salt, or better still, nitrate of soda, should be added to stable or any other kind of manure employed. The shoots should not be gathered from the same rows for more than five or six weeks in the same season; but when a prolonged supply is required, rows or beds should be allowed to grow until succession is wanted, when the haulm may be cut down and the rows dressed. Plants are the best for forming Asparagus beds, and can be supplied during the autumn or winter months; or they may be raised from seed in beds of prepared soil, drilled eighteen inches, and an inch or so in the rows, and thinned if necessary to six inches. Sow in July or August, and they will be fit for planting as "two-year-old" the second winter after sowing.



ASPARAGUS—PALMETTO.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



GLOBE ARTICHOKE.

Artichoke (*Cynara scolymus*).

6d. per packet.

Large Green Globe. Large Purple Globe.

(For Plants see page 32).

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

For the proper cultivation of the Artichoke the ground requires to be as deeply trenched as for Asparagus, and to be well enriched with manure. The seeds should be sown in beds of light soil in March or September, and transplanted during the following Autumn or Spring, in rows four to six feet apart, and about four feet

in the rows. They will produce flower heads fit for use during the following season.

Beet

(*Béta vulgaris*).

1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

**Anderson's
Blood Red.**

**Nutting's Selected
Dwarf Red.**

**Henderson's
Short Top.**

**Silver, or Spinach
Beet.**



SILVER, OR SPINACH BEET.

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

The Silver or Spinach Beet is entirely distinct from all other varieties, as it is the stems of the leaves only which are used; this plant is particularly hardy, and during our hot dry summers the Spinach Beet will be an excellent substitute for cabbage; it is cooked in the same way, and will yield several crops.

Beet should follow a Cabbage or Cauliflower crop, or, at any rate, some crop from which the land had been well manured; because the symmetrical form at the root cannot be preserved if fresh manure be used for the crop. Sow in rows eighteen to twenty-four inches apart; thin out to ten or twelve inches, and be careful to "single" the plants. Generally two plants spring from a single seed, and if they are allowed to grow together the result will be unsightly. Strong soil suits best for Beet, but it is not particular. Make a sowing about July; the next November or December; and a third about February or March should the weather prove favourable.



BLOOD RED BEET.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



Beans—French or Kidney.

DWARF VARIETIES (*Phaseolus Vulgaris*).

1s. 6d. per quart; 6d. per packet.

Canadian Wonder

Negro Long Pod

Pale Dun

Governor Denison

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

As a summer green vegetable, the French or Kidney Bean is without an equal in our dry and fickle climate. It is a universally valued crop. It is also a useful family dish when dry. Sow the dwarf sorts every two or three weeks, as the weather suits, from September to February, inclusive, in rows two feet apart and four inches in the rows. The tall climbing kinds should have a space of from three to four feet between the rows, and about twelve inches in the rows. These should be sown in September or October, and stakes should be provided for them. The soil should not be too rich for the French Bean, as in moist summers they will be likely to produce too much haulm and little or no fruit.

Beans—French, **RUNNER VARIETIES** (*Phaseolus multiflorus*).

1s. 6d. per quart; 6d. per packet.

White Dutch, large and fine. White seed, prolific tall grower

Scarlet Runner, much esteemed as a green vegetable, fine fleshy pods, 2s. per quart

Zebra, or Napoleon, a good variety, freely grown in some districts

Mont d'Or, or Golden Butter. This Bean, known as Wax Pod, grows about 6 feet high, pods of great substance, remarkably tender, and of excellent flavour. Pod is edible and should be cooked whole. 2s. per quart.

Beans—French. **SOJA**—(*var. Soja d'Etampes*).

6d. per packet.

This is the best variety of the new Soja Bean for culinary purposes. It has a fine flavour, cooks well, and is very nutritious. The best way of using it is to prepare it as a Haricot Bean, either fresh from growing plants, gathered when the plants are well filled with beans, or when the plants have dried off and the beans are ripe. The stem is also good fodder, either green or otherwise. The plant does not exceed twenty inches in height.

Beans—Snake or Yard Long.

6d. per packet.

This variety of Bean bears long narrow pods about two feet in length; it yields immense crops, and the Beans are produced in bunches. The pods are stringless, and of very delicate flavour. They are easily prepared for table, being simply cut in required lengths. This bean will be found very suitable for growing in warm parts of the colony, and is a useful acquisition to gardens on stations in the interior. It is a tall variety.

Beans—Broad (*Faba Vulgaris*).

1s. per quart; 6d. per packet.

Broad Windsor

Early Long Pod

Johnson's Wonderful

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

Strong loam, and even somewhat clayey soil, suits this useful vegetable. It does not require much manure, particularly when the land has been manured for the previous crop. Sow in May, in drills four feet apart and twelve inches in the rows. Sow also in June, July, and August, reducing the distances until in the last month two feet by four inches would be the proper distance. This is a valuable crop, because when sown early it not only produces a large amount of wholesome food, but its culture adds to the fertility of worn-out beds.

For Illustration of Beans see next page.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



SNAKE BEAN.



SCARLET RUNNER BEAN.



SOJA D'ETAMPES BEAN



CANADIAN WONDER—DWARF KIDNEY BEAN.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



Borecole or Kale (*Brassica oleracea sabellica*).

1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Dwarf Green Curled. **Thousand Headed,** 1s. per packet.

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

Sow in seed beds in January and June, and treat as Cabbage. It requires well-worked rich soil, with liberal manuring. This vegetable is not as well known in this colony as it deserves to be. It is most useful in Winter, and the January sowing may therefore be considered the main one. Dwarf kinds should be planted in rows two feet apart, and twelve to eighteen inches in the rows. Large sorts three feet by two.



ADAMS' EARLY WHITE BROCCOLI.

Broccoli (*Brassica oleracea botrytis cymoso*).

1s. 6d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Adams' Early White
Chappel's Cream
Elletson's Mammoth

Wilcove's Late White
Walcheren
Knight's Protecting

Large Sulphur
Purple Cape

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

Sow for the main crop in December and January, and plant out as soon as the plants are ready and the weather suitable. The purple variety may be sown a month or so earlier. The large kinds may also be sown in June or July. Good strong richly manured soil is necessary to produce Broccoli in perfection. Some of the white varieties make a fair substitute for cauliflowers, and they will withstand more inauspicious weather.

Brussels Sprouts (*Brassica oleracea bullata gemmifera*)

1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Roseberry, early and very fine.

Common, a large fine-growing variety.

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

This favourite vegetable should be sown in June and August for midsummer use, and again in November and February for early and late winter use. When strong enough plant out in rows two feet apart.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



Cabbage (*Brassica oleracea capitata*).

9d. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

Anderson's Improved St. John's Day
St. John's Day, best summer variety, large
East Ham, a great favourite, large and fine
West Ham, large and regular, market variety
London Market, white heart variety, good size
Enfield Market, first-class variety, table sort
Early Dwarf York, small and good flavour
Large York, medium size, fine quality
Sugar Loaf, fine flavour, a very old favourite

Drumhead, very large, but a little coarse
Flat Dutch, large and late, but coarse
Winningstadt, a small, dense, heavy variety, choice
Early Jersey Wakefield, a favourite
Marble Head Mammoth, one of the largest
Wheeler's Cocoanut, an excellent sort, good
Daniel's Defiance, superior variety, fine flavour
Large Schweinfurt, a fine market variety
Red Pickling, blood red, a fine strain

Cabbage, Savoy (*Brassica oleracea bullata major*).

9d. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

Drumhead, large white heart

Dwarf Green Curled, extra fine

A hardy variety of Cabbage, most suitable for cold districts. Cultivation same as common Cabbage.

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

A garden from which, in some of its choicest forms, this valuable and universally esteemed vegetable cannot be procured daily throughout the year, is either a poor one or is under unskilful management. Strong loam produces the finest quality ; but all soils, from stiff clay to sand, or bog earth, will fairly answer for Cabbage. Manure and moisture, are, however, essentials. There should be at least three main sowings in the year, with a few intermediate limited sowings of particular varieties as experience may suggest. In June, store beds of all kinds may be sown, and if the beds be composed of poor unmanured soils as for this sowing they should be, they will furnish fine, hardy, robust plants for putting out until the March following. The two other main sowings, in December and March respectively, should be made in richly manured beds, and will generally require shading and watering. Cabbage should not be planted in the same ground twice following, or after turnips or any other Brassica tribe. The "St. John's Day" is least affected by the cabbage aphis, and it is therefore recommended for planting for the summer and autumn crops. It is important that the beds should be deeply dug. For dwarf kinds the rows may be twenty inches, and the plants in the rows fifteen inches apart. The distance apart to be increased according to the size of variety planted, and also the richness of the soil, until, for the largest kinds, three feet by two would be a proper distance. For the March sowing only English or other imported seed from a colder climate should be used, otherwise the crop would be lost by running to seed in July and August.



GREEN CURLED SAVOY.



FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE.



DRUMHEAD SAVOY.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



SCHWEINFURT CABBAGE.



LONDON MARKET CABBAGE.



RED DUTCH CABBAGE.



LARGE DRUMHEAD CABBAGE.



ENFIELD MARKET CABBAGE.



ST. JOHN'S DAY CABBAGE.



EAST HAM CABBAGE.



MARBLE HEAD MAMMOTH CABBAGE.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



Carrot (*Daucus Carota*).

9d. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

Early Short Horn, good colour.
Scarlet Long Horn, early sort.
Improved Intermediate, fine form.

Large Altringham, long red.
Long Red Surrey, a favourite.

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

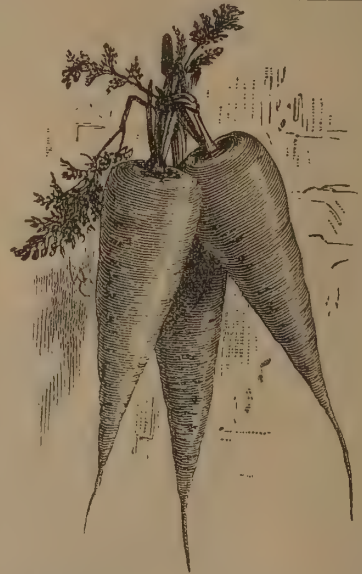
A sowing may be made in July, and the main crop in September, in drills eighteen inches apart, and when fit thin out to five or six inches. In weedy ground it is a good plan to drop a few grains of Barley or Long Radish with the carrot Seed, to indicate the drills, and thus facilitate hoeing and hand weeding, in doing which the young carrot plants are very liable to be destroyed by the weeds if this precaution is omitted. Sand and sandy loam produce the best carrots; but they will grow in any common garden soil. Carrots like a rich soil; but they will not make a handsome growth if sown in freshly manured land. They should, therefore, follow Cauliflowers, Cabbage, Turnip, or some crop for which the land has been well manured. The beds should be both deeply and finely dug—not turned over roughly as suits some kinds of crops best. Small intermediate sowings may be made in January or February. These will not grow large, but are suitable for soups, &c., and need not be thinned to more than two inches apart.



LARGE ALTRINGHAM CARROT.



LONG RED SURREY CARROT.



INTERMEDIATE CARROT.



EARLY SHORT HORN CARROT.



SCARLET LONG HORN CARROT.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



EARLY LONDON CAULIFLOWER.



LARGE ASIATIC CAULIFLOWER.

Cauliflower (*Brassica oleracea botrytis cauliflora*).

2s. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

Early London, white flower, early, excellent

Large Asiatic, large variety, fine quality

Stadtholder, very fine, but rather late

Walcheren, reliable sort, medium early

Veitch's Autumn Giant, a very splendid
large variety, but rather late, magnificent heads

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

Sow in rich, light soil, in December and January. Slight shading and watering is generally necessary. The plants should not be allowed to crowd each other, nor should they be allowed to become stunted, as they would do if not kept moist, or exposed to the full force of the sun. Choose dull weather, and plant out three feet by two, in liberally manured land. The remarks respecting manures for the cabbage crop apply with equal force to this favourite vegetable. After planting out, water should be given daily to each plant, unless the weather should prove sufficiently moist, or the land can be otherwise irrigated. If this crop once gets a severe check and becomes stunted it will never produce fine heads—they will either become leafy or button off. Cauliflowers should never follow any of the Cabbage tribe, nor be grown two seasons following on the same beds.



VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT CAULIFLOWER.



WALCHEREN CAULIFLOWER.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



WATER CRESS.

Cress (*Lepidium sativum*).

6d. per packet.

Triple Curled, 6d. per oz. This variety is most largely grown in mixture with Mustard; makes excellent salad

Water Cress, 2s. per oz. This variety must be sown in moist land, if on a creek bank so much the better

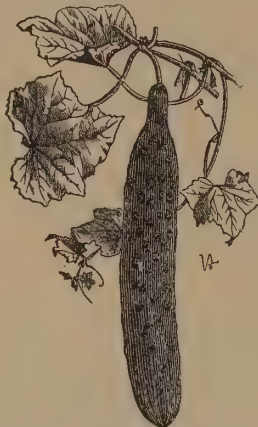
Golden, 6d. per oz.

American, 1s. per oz.

Indian, or Nasturtium, 1s. per oz.

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

Sow Curled Cress every two or three weeks, with or without a dash of mustard seed. In the summer months shade is necessary to produce a crisp and tender growth. This wholesome salad can be grown in any rich soil, either in shaded beds or in boxes. It is sometimes even grown on board ships at sea, and often in very limited back yards in cities, thus affording a fresh supply for daily use much superior to any which can be purchased, which of necessity becomes withered, and loses that pungent, brisk bite, for which it is so much esteemed. Water Cress can also be readily raised from seed. It should be sown in a situation where it can be daily flooded, or where water can be made to trickle over the surface continuously. It may also be grown in well manured beds, shaded in the summer months, and watered daily in dry weather. If introduced to gently-flowing shallow streams, or even ponds that are not altogether stagnant, Water Cress will spread naturally, and afford a continuous supply without any other attention than regular cutting.



LONG GREEN PRICKLY CUCUMBER.

Cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*).

6d. per packet.

Choice Long Green, fine long fruit, heavy bearer

Long Green Prickly, useful for Market

Crystal White, much esteemed, sweet, delicate

Long Green Southgate, hardy ridge variety

Green Gherkin, for pickling, very small fruit

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

To obtain early Cucumbers is one of the chief hobbies of most gardeners whether professional or amateur. For this purpose plants must be raised in artificial heat. The usual plan is to place a glazed frame on a hot-bed, formed of stable manure, in June and July. Over the hot-bed a foot or so of light rich soil is placed, in which the seed is sown. When in the rough leaf they should be planted into other frames for forcing, or kept in large-sized pots till August or September, when they may be planted in the open borders, well manured and prepared for the purpose, being covered by a hand-glass at night to keep off frost, and by day, in rough weather, until well established. Sowing in the open borders may take place about the middle of August, in climates similar to that of Sydney; but such of those of Bathurst or Goulburn, not until towards the end of September. In all cases the shoots should be pinched back to secure a compact growth and fruitful yield.



CHOICE LONG GREEN.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



Cape Gooseberry (*Physalis edulis*).

6d. per packet.

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

This is a particular favourite with Australians. The fruit is fit for dessert, and also makes a delicious jelly. Its proper place for culture is the kitchen garden. Sow in September, and prick out in one row along a warm sheltered border of rich soil, two feet apart, when the plants are fit to handle, choosing a damp day. The plants should be stopped by pinching out the top of the shoots occasionally, to induce a sturdy and bushy growth. They should not be allowed to become crowded.

Celery (*Apium graveolens*).

1s. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

Turner's Incomparable White, old favourite

Cole's Crystal White, large and fine quality

Cole's Red Solid, very fine, pink colour

Laing's Mammoth Red, very large stalks

Celeriac, Apple Shaped (an improved variety of the Turnip-rooted Celery). 1s. per packet.

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

Sow for main crop in September and October. Seed beds for this sowing should not be over rich, and will furnish plants for putting out in trenches for several months. When required, a later sowing (say in December or January) may be made; but this will require more attention as the young seedlings do not well withstand the hot and dry weather of the summer. In this case the seed should be sown in shallow seed pans or boxes, and kept in a cool and shaded situation, such as a coal pit or a bough plant shed, and regularly watered. For a few weeks after the plants come through the soil a light mat or cloth should be laid over the pan or box during the day in warm or windy weather, and removed every night. To grow Celery to perfection, choose a bed that has been richly manured for a previous crop, such, for instance, as a Cauliflower bed. The ground should be of a friable nature, and well pulverized. Let trenches be opened about eighteen inches wide and of a like depth, stacking the soil on either side, to be ready for drawing back to the trenches as the Celery plants progress. In the bottom of these eighteen-inch trenches place about six inches depth of stable manure, partially rotted, and fork it well into the soil about six inches deep. Cover this with a couple of inches of the soil previously thrown out, and water copiously the night before planting it. Then carefully raise the plants from the seed bed, and plant them along the centre of the prepared trench, about nine inches apart, taking care that the hearts of the plants are not buried. Weed often and draw in soil as the plants advance. Water abundantly, and use liquid manure every two or three days. This treatment will result in prize sticks of Celery.



CAPE GOOSEBERRY.



COLE'S CRYSTAL WHITE CELERY.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



Sweet Corn, or Table Maize (*Zea Mays*).

6d. per packet.

Dolly Dutton, the earliest variety, excellent flavour
Darling's Extra Early, cobs small, very sweet

Mammoth, large late variety, fine cobs and flavour
Washington Market, best of the large varieties

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

Those who have not tried garden varieties of Maize as a table vegetable should do so. In the United States no garden vegetable is more popular. It is used both in the ripe and unripe stage. Plant in September and October, in rows three or four feet apart and one foot in the rows. Rich soil is most suitable; but it will do in any moderately fertile garden soil. It should be hoed and hilled when about a foot high. Should be cooked while the cobs are quite soft, and served like Asparagus.

Pop Corn. 6d. per packet.

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

Should be cultivated in the same way as Sweet Corn. Allow the cobs to ripen thoroughly, and the grains in a close vessel; they will produce a delicious sweet.

Endive (*Cichorium endivia*). Winter substitute for Lettuce.

Batavian

1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Green Curled

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

This salad plant, when well grown and blanched, is by some preferred to Lettuce. Sow in February and March, and plant out when fit, in rows two feet apart, and one foot plant from; plant; hoe, and when the plants are well advanced tie the leaves into a bunch surrounding the hearts, to blanch and keep them tender. Some gardeners place tiles or flat boards upon the tops of the plants, when well advanced, instead of tying up the leaves. Rich soil is indispensable if a fine and delicate quantity be desired.



SWEET CORN.



BATAVIAN ENDIVE.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



LARGE PURPLE EGG PLANT.



LARGE WHITE EGG PLANT.

Egg Plant (*Solanum-ovigerum*). 6d. per packet.

Improved New York Purple
Long White China

White, large egg-shaped fruit
Black Pekin

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

Sow in pans, in a frame or pit, in August, and prick out into rich garden soil, when frost is past and the plants are fit to be handled without injury. Or sow in September, in beds intended for the crop, in rows two feet to two-and-a-half feet apart, and the same distance plant from plant. Shelter with boughs, and water until the plants are well established. When the fruits are set remove all but from eight to twelve on each plant—that is, allow only a single fruit to mature on each shoot. The young plants should be stopped to induce branching.

Herbs. 6d. per packet.

Anise
Caraway
Chervil
Coriander
Dill

Fennel
Balm
Basil, Sweet
Basil, Bush
Hyssop

Lavender
Marjoram, Pot
Marjoram, Sweet
Rosemary
Sage

Savory, Winter
Savory, Summer
Thyme
Borage
Dandelion

Marigold
Rue
Purslane
Sorrel

Plants of SWEET MARJORAM, SAGE, THYME, and MINT can be supplied at 6s. per doz.

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

No garden can be considered complete without a bed or two of Herbs. Their culture is exceedingly simple. Seeds require to be sown in Autumn and Spring; and for the most of them, it is advisable to sow in pans or boxes, or in some place where attention can be given to them in the way of watering, shading, etc., and gradually harden them off and plant out as soon as they are strong enough. Care must be taken to harvest the leaves properly; and as this course is not generally followed in colonial gardens we recommend its adoption to our friends. Choose a fine dry day, when the plant is in full bloom, and cut the centre and a few outside stems off; tie them up in small bunches to dry, then pack in paper and put away in an air-tight compartment, or rub the leaves to a powder. Packed in jars or bottles and corked tightly they will retain their strength for any length of time.



SAGE.



SWEET MARJORAM.



THYME.



LAVENDER.



HYSSOP.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



WHITE COS LETTUCE.



GREEN COS LETTUCE.



OHIO CABBAGE LETTUCE.



DRUMHEAD CABBAGE LETTUCE.

Kohl Rabi (*Brassica oleracea caulo-rapa*).

TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE.

1s. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

Large Green Large Purple

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

This is a delicious vegetable, the value of which is much underestimated in this colony. It is superior as a delicate table vegetable to any kind of turnip, but must be tasted in good condition before it can be appreciated. Sow in beds as cabbage, from December till March, and plant out in rows eighteen inches apart, and nine inches plant from plant. Any garden soil, well manured, will suit for this crop.

Lettuce (*Lactuca Sativa*).

1s. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

CABBAGE VARIETIES.

Drumhead, or Malta Cabbage, splendid variety
Neapolitan Cabbage Lettuce, very firm, excellent
Tom Thumb, small, compact, but choice
American Fringed. 1s. per packet.

COS (OR UPRIGHT) VARIETIES.

Paris Green Cos
Paris White Cos

Two favourite sorts, very largely grown, suitable for cold districts.

Burpee's Golden Heart.—A very rapid growing variety, firm and solid heads, large size. Excellent sort for summer use ; stands heat well ; crisp and brittle. 1s. per packet.

Ohio.—A new variety of Cabbage Lettuce early and hardy, leaves beautifully crisp, and hearts when very young. Price, 6d. per packet.

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

With manure, light soil, and a permanent supply of moisture, this universally esteemed salad family of plants can be placed upon the table daily throughout the year. All the varieties may be sown from January to June, and transplanted, when fit, into rows at distances from each other suitable to the size of the variety. From June to January only sorts least liable to run to seed should be sown, and these should be sown in drills where they are intended to remain for the crop. The most staunch kinds known will run if the soil be poor, and the moisture insufficient. The "Drumhead" is one of the best kinds for sowing for summer use. The "Cos," and other non-solid sorts, will be improved by having the leaves loosely bound together round the heart when about two-thirds or three-fourths grown. In planting out Lettuce plants it should be observed that the plants should be young, and lifted without breaking the roots ; and dull and showery weather should, if possible, be selected for the operation.



Anderson & Co., Seedsman, Pitt Street, Sydney.



LONDON FLAG LEEK.

Leek (*Allium Porrum*).

1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

London Flag

Musselburgh

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

This highly-appreciated and well-known vegetable suits our climate admirably, and can be grown profitably where most other esculent plants would have little chance of yielding a return. No culinary vegetable is of easier culture, or requires so little care, if only the proper seasons for sowing and planting be observed. Sow in prepared beds in April, May, or June at the latest, and plant out in rows eighteen inches by six, or wider if the soil be rich and well manured, and a large growth desired. When the plants are from six to eight inches high they are fit for planting out.

Mustard (*Sinapis alba*).

6d. per oz.

Finest White

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

As a salad, Mustard is usually cultivated in the same bed with Curled Cress. But as fresh Mustard seed is much used as a condiment in pickling and preserving vegetables and in other ways, it is desirable to grow it for the purpose. Every complete establishment should cultivate a patch, sown either broadcast, or drilled as for turnips. Can be sown with Cress all the year round; for a seed crop, in February.

Mushroom Spawn.

1s. per brick.

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

The Mushroom may be cultivated during the Autumn and through the Winter in any out-house, shed, or cellar; the temperature, however, must be kept very even, not going below 45°. The following directions may be taken as a safe guide to the cultivation of the Mushroom. Select a warm dry shed with a hard floor, and make a bed of fresh horse droppings, with the greater part of the straw shaken out; a moderate size bed should be about 6 by 4 feet, and 12 inches deep when finished, but it requires to be well beaten down, and should be 12 inches deep when perfectly firm. Leave it for a few days, until the violent heat is gone; as soon as the heat is on the wane, and this can be readily ascertained by putting in pegs here and there and testing with the hand, when the pegs can be freely handled, put pieces of the Spawn about the size of a walnut into the bed at intervals of about four inches apart, and just below the surface of the dung. If there is no probability of the temperature of the bed again rising it may be at once soiled; it is, however, better that this should be deferred for a day or two to avoid any risk. Soiling consists in covering the bed to a depth of about 3 inches with good loam, and then beating all down firmly together. An even temperature must be obtained, and if getting too low it may be raised by covering all over with dry hay. A good watering, if the bed should become too dry, once a fortnight with warm water, will be found serviceable. In about six weeks the Mushrooms should appear, and the stems should be pulled clean out of the bed when they are gathered to prevent decay. A good bed lasts three months.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



CUBAN QUEEN.



SCALY BARK MELON.



MAMMOTH IRONCLAD.



KOLB'S GEM MELON.



RED SEEDED SUGAR MELON.

ANDERSON & CO.'S CHOICE WATER MELONS.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



Melon—Water (*Cucumis citrullus*.)

1s. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

American Champion.—A fine new melon of great merit, with thin rind and delicious flavour. 1s. per packet

Cuban Queen.—Very large ; flesh bright red and luscious. One of the best grown. 1s. per packet

Mammoth Ironclad.—Averages some 50lbs. weight, has deep red flesh and delicious flavour. 1s. per packet

Kolb's Gem.—Grows to weight of from 30 to 40lbs ; splendid flavour and keeps well. 1s. per packet

Green Round, fine quality

Black Spanish, useful variety

Ice Cream, one of the best

Long Island, fine variety

Mountain Sprout, white seeded

Sugar, red seeded variety

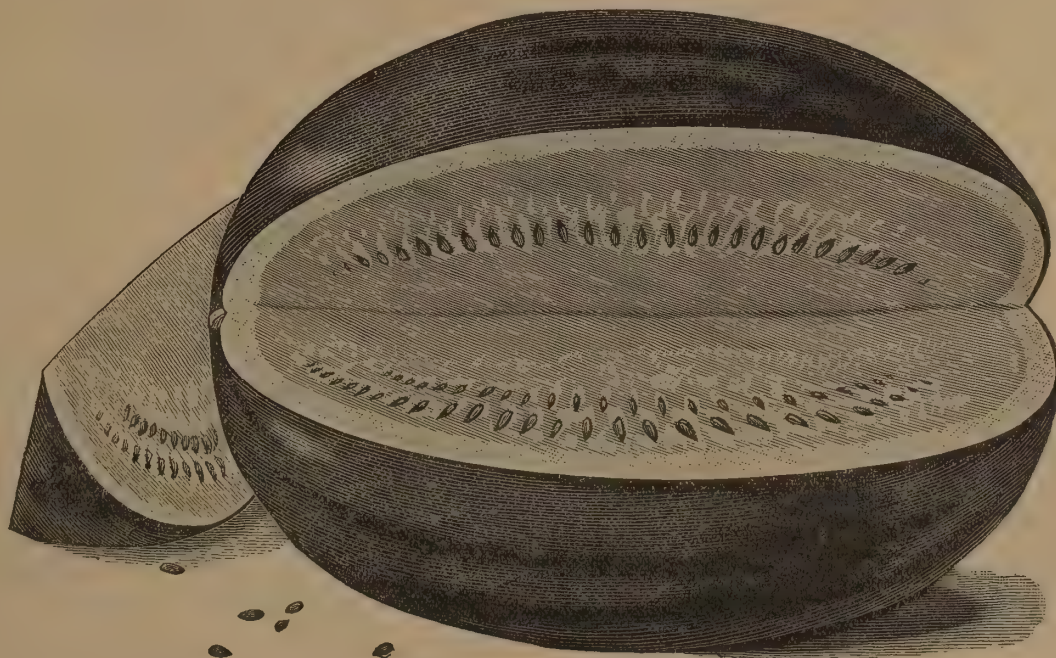
Scaly Bark, a useful sort

Green and Gold.—This Melon, a novelty of 1889, is a truly magnificent Melon, growing from 25 to 45 lb. in weight, with a beautiful golden orange colour flesh, of a delicious flavour, surpassing anything yet raised ; the skin is a rich green colour, rind very thin with only about $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of white showing, and the flesh is free from any tinge of white, and is a solid mass of juicy golden yellow fruit. Price, 1s per packet.

PRESERVING, OR PIE MELON.—Excellent for Jam or Pie Making, but cannot be used without cooking. Price, 6d per packet.

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

Sand or sandy loam of considerable depth is the most suitable for this refreshing and delicious fruit, but in fair seasons they will flourish in any garden soil of ordinary fertility. It is necessary to procure pure seed, or disappointment may arise from the use of seed inoculated with what is called the "Preserving" or "Pie" melon. No seed can be depended upon which has been saved from vines growing in the vicinity of the latter variety. It is almost a certainty that the major part of the seed will have been inoculated and made impure by the work of bees or other insects. Sow five or six seeds in prepared hills five or six feet apart each way, eventually leaving only two of the best plants in each hole. Some people plant a row of maize between the rows of melons by way of shelter and shade protection ; but the finest fields of Water Melons we ever saw had no such protection, and we believe the plan to be objectionable than otherwise. The time for sowing is September and October.



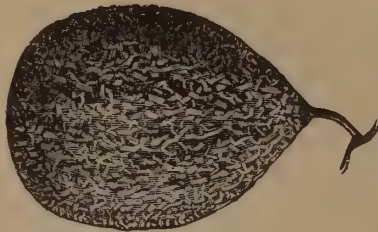
WATER MELON—GREEN AND GOLD.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



BAY VIEW ROCK MELON.



NUTMEG ROCK MELON.



JENNY LIND ROCK MELON.



HACKENSACK MUSK ROCK MELON.



LARGE CANTALOUPE
ROCK MELON.



NETTED GEM ROCK MELON.



PINE APPLE ROCK
MELON.

ANDERSON & CO.'S CHOICE ROCK MELONS.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



Melons—Rock or Musk (*Cucumis melo*).

6d. per packet

Baltimore.—A fine variety of excellent flavour, green flesh. 1s. per packet

Bay View.—One of the finest of the Cantaloupe Melons. 1s. per packet

Burpee's Orange Musk Melon.—Flesh deep salmon and fine flavour, globe-shaped, thickly netted. 1s. per packet

Netted Gem.—Light green flesh; melting and luscious. 1s. per packet

Large Yellow Cantaloupe
Skilman's Netted, fine quality
Pine Apple, green flesh, excellent

Large Persian, excellent quality
Nutmeg, delicious flavour
Jenny Lind, large and fine

EMERALD GEM.—It is claimed for this Grand New Rock Melon, that it is at once the most distinct, and most deliciously flavoured Melon grown; early and prolific, with a smooth ribbed skin of a rich emerald green colour; the flesh is of a salmon colour, exceedingly sweet and delicious, and is a variety that must be largely grown. Price, 1s. per packet.

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION

The culture of this much prized and very rich and aromatic fruit is somewhat like that of a cucumber, both for forcing and out of doors. It is, however, necessary to remark that to secure rich and high flavour, the fruit must be kept free from moisture by rain, dew, or watering, from the time it begins to shape for ripening. Sow in July and August, in artificial heat, and out of doors in September and October. The drills in the borders need not be so wide apart as for Water Melons, nor should the soil be so highly manured. Water will be necessary to bring on the young plants, and in dry weather the bearing vines will also require watering. When the fruit begins to show signs of change to the ripening stage, a frame of calico, or other light cloth covering should be provided to prevent the excess of external moisture to the fruit. Otherwise the most delicious varieties will prove insipid, watery and worthless. As with Water Melons, do not leave more than two of the strongest plants in each hole. Do not thin them until about to run.



LARGE PERSIAN ROCK
MELON.



EMERALD GEM ROCK MELON.



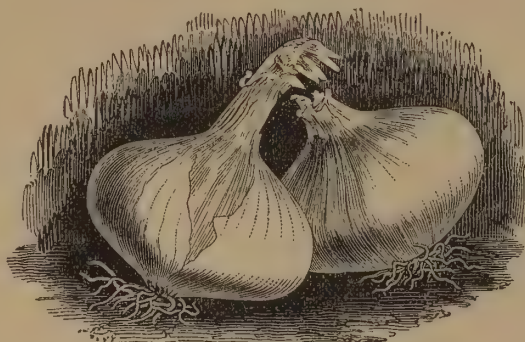
SKILLMAN'S NETTED ROCK
MELON.



SILVER SKINNED ONION.



EXTRA EARLY FLAT RED ONION.



WHITE SPANISH ONION.



JAMES' KEEPING ONION.

Onion (*Allium cepa*.)

9d. per oz.

Brown Spanish, excellent variety, large

White Spanish, delicate flavour

Brown Globe, fine hardy sort, good keeper

James' Keeping, one of the best, keeps well

Extra Early, Flat, Red—Very early; mild flavour; keeps well, 1s. per oz.

Giant Rocca, 1s. per oz.

Silver Skin, pickling, 1s. per oz.

New Queen, silver skinned, 1s. per packet

Lord Howe Island Onion.—This variety is grown by the Islanders as a pickling Onion, for when the seed is sown thickly it produces small solid bulbs—admirably adapted for the purpose; when thinned out and grown in the usual way, fine large Onions are produced, which keep well; brown red skin. 1s. per packet.

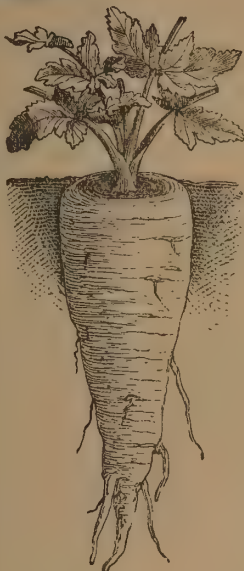
(This Onion is not always procurable.)

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

To produce Onions of large size sow in rich soil in April, and transplant in August, in rows two feet apart, and from eight to ten inches apart in the rows. The young plants should be carefully raised from the beds, so that the fibrous roots may not be injured. The rows where the young Onions are to be planted should have the soil raised in small ridges about three or four inches above the rest of the bed. After the plants have taken firm hold of the ground these ridges should be drawn away from the plants, so as to leave the whole of the bulb exposed to the air—nothing but the fibrous roots left under ground. This rule is very generally neglected, the consequence being thick-necked and imperfect bad-keeping bulbs. For general, large, or field culture, sow early in August, either broadcast or in drills. The soil can hardly be too rich, and should be well worked and made solid and compact, before and after sowing, by the roller. The chief point to be observed in sowing is to cover the seed as lightly as possible. Indeed, when the soil is in really good condition for seeding it is best to give no other covering than pressing it in by the roller, the seed being sown quite on the surface. This is necessary to secure the proper position of the bulbs above ground. When the land is likely to be weedy, drilling or sowing in rows should always be practised; and it is a good plan to drop grains of barley along the line, at a foot or so apart, so that the rows may easily be distinguished and loss of plants prevented in using the hoe, either hand or horse. Our climate is well adapted for the growth of this, one of the most nutritious, wholesome, and universally esteemed of all culinary vegetables in cultivation.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



HOLLOW CROWNED
PARSNIP.

Okra (*Hibiscus esculentus*).

6d. per packet.

Improved Dwarf.

Long Green.

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

This vegetable is not much cultivated here; but in India and America, and also in Queensland, it is in general demand for soups and stews. Sow in September, October and November successively. Any good garden soil will suit the crop. The plants should be from two to two-and-a-half feet apart each way; weeds should be kept down, and the soil amongst the crop occasionally loosened. The pods are used while green and tender. They may be cut into thin slices, and dried for winter use. They may also be utilised as pickles.

Pak Choi.

1s. per packet.

Chinese variety of Cabbage. Large loose leaves.

Parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*).

9d. per oz.

Hollow Crowned.

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

Cultivate the same as Carrot. It, however, prefers a much stronger and heavier soil than that vegetable. The rows should be two feet apart, and the plants should be thinned to eight or ten inches. Sow in September. Parsnip seed, not being a good keeper, should be sown rather thickly, so as to ensure plenty of plants. Vacancies in the rows may be filled up by transplanting from parts where they require thinning. The transplanted Parsnips will grow quite as heavy as the rest of the crop; but, in most instances, will be forked and less symmetrical.



EXTRA CURLED PARSLEY.

Parsley (*Petroselinum sativum*.)

6d. per oz.

Extra Triple Curled, fine garnishing

Champion Moss, beautiful variety

Fern Leaved, very ornamental. 6d. per packet

Beauty of the Parterre.—Certainly the most beautiful Parsley yet introduced; of dwarf spreading habit, very dark green foliage. Plants should be twelve inches apart, giving plenty of room to develop. 6d. per packet.

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

Sow in March and again in August or September. The soil for Parsley should be finely worked, and the seed sown in drills, lightly covered. The seed takes a long time to vegetate, and often only a percentage grows. It should therefore be sown thickly, and when a few inches high, should be thinned to about a foot apart. Parsley is usually grown in private gardens as borders for minor or temporary walks. If grown in beds, the drills may be the same as the plants, about a foot apart. It can then be cut repeatedly fairly across the bed.



FERN LEAVED PARSLEY.



Garden Peas (*Pisum sativum*).

1s. 3d. per quart; 6d. per packet.

EARLY ROUND VARIETIES.

Daniel O'Rourke, 3 ft., a good early round white Pea, very suitable for a first crop

Sangster's No. 1, 3 ft., a well-known first early Pea, of good flavor

Tom Thumb, 1 ft., a dwarf early Pea which does not require staking; bears very large pods

Warner's Early Emperor, 2½ ft., an old favourite and an excellent cropper

Blue Peter, 1½ ft., an excellent early dwarf Pea, and very reliable

Bishop's Dwarf Longpod, 2 ft., a large round white Pea, producing immense pods, and a great favourite amongst gardeners

Beck's Prizetaker, 4 ft., a good early Pea, yielding heavy crops; requires staking

Carter's First Crop, 3 ft., a new early round white Pea; one of the best known of its class, and now freely grown as the earliest round Pea

MEDIUM ROUND VARIETIES

Queen of Dwarf, 2 ft., a favourite dwarf Pea for main crop, and a heavy bearer

Burbridge's Eclipse, 3 ft., an old Pea, but one which is still much grown and highly esteemed

Fillbasket, 3 ft., a round green Pea of much merit, and a heavy cropper

Prizetaker, 4 ft., a second early variety and a fine strong growing Pea

Bedman's Blue Imperial, 2 ft., this Pea is largely grown by market gardeners in England, and is a heavy bearer

Woodford's D. G. Marrow, 3 ft., a useful variety, of good flavour; much esteemed

Blue Prussian, 3 ft., an old variety, but still freely grown

Blue Scimitar, 3 ft., a quick growing Pea, very vigorous

Pride of the Market, a very superior round Marrow, a grand show variety

WRINKLED MARROWS.

Yorkshire Hero, 2½ ft., one of the very finest and best known Peas grown; a reliable variety

Veitch's Perfection, 2½ to 3 ft., a somewhat finer flavoured Pea than the Yorkshire Hero, and a little taller

Stratagem, 2½ ft., a little Marrow largely grown, with immense pods, large cropper

M'Lean's Little Gem, 1½ ft., an excellent Pea for small gardens, bears well, good flavour

M'Lean's Best of All, 3 ft., a large wrinkled Marrow; a beautiful coloured Pea of great excellence

M'Lean's Dr. M'Lean, 2½ ft., a heavy cropper, and a good useful garden Pea

Dean's Dwarf Marrow, 2 ft., a profuse bearer, small pods, but a delicious flavoured Pea

American Wonder, 1 ft., a very early Pea, single vines bearing 35 pods of a deep green colour, and delicious flavour

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

The best season for sowing for a large crop of Peas is May; but an early sowing may be made in March, and successive planting during Winter and Spring. But in fair seasons, and by judicious selection of varieties, a constant succession may be kept up for nine months, and in warm and frostless localities for the whole year. Peas like a sweet, open soil; if somewhat sandy, the better. When sowing in the spring months the seed should be steeped for twenty-four hours. If the situation be a dry one, crops sown later than July will not yield a return unless ample moisture be forthcoming, either from artificial or natural sources.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



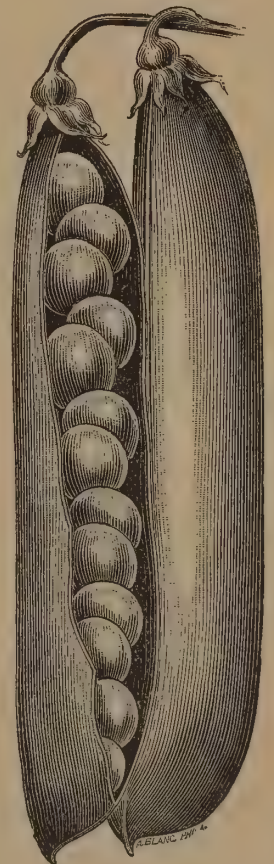
SUGAR PEA.



LITTLE GEM PEA.



BLUE IMPERIAL PEA.



YORKSHIRE HERO PEA.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



CHILI PEPPER.

Pepper, or Capsicum (*Capsicum annuum*.)

6d. per packet.

Long Red Cayenne
Large Bell
Long Yellow Cayenne
Sweet Spanish

Cherry
Small Chili
Sweet Mountain, large
Little Gem, 1s. per packet

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

Sow in pans in July and August, under glass, or in beds in the open air in September or October, and plant out when the plants are from three to five inches high; water and shade if necessary until they are firmly established. Three feet by two is a proper distance to plant. The soil can hardly be too rich; but all sorts of Chilies will thrive in ordinary garden soil, if favourable weather prevails.



CROWN PUMPKIN.

Pumpkin (*Cucurbita Melopepo*).

1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Crown (choice stock)—Good keeper and dry
Large Button—Fine dry sort, table variety
Ironbark—A favourite variety, and fine quality

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

This vegetable is greatly esteemed in Australia. Its garden culture is, however, not generally such as we can approve. Instead of making a hole, or a row of holes, and putting a barrowful of manure into each, we would recommend manure to be dug into the whole bed to be devoted to the crop; and also a liberal top dressing of stable manure, say four inches. Two plants may then be allowed for each hill six feet or more apart each way. From ten to twenty seeds may be planted in each hill, but not more than two of the best should be allowed to run. The least promising should be removed when they have made about four of the rough leaves. The object of planting in hills and using so many seeds in them is to guard against loss by insects or accidents. Sow during August or September.

(For Cattle Pumpkin Seed, see page 46.)



LARGE BUTTON PUMPKIN.

Rhubarb (*Rheum Rhaponticum hybridum*).

2s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

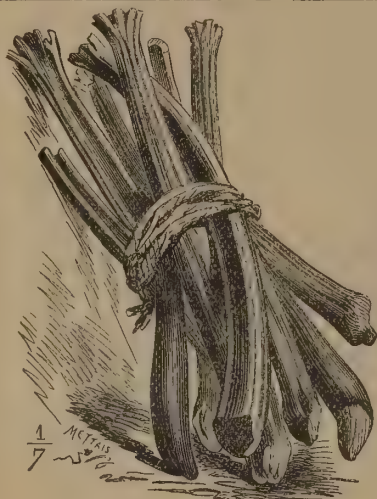
Giant
Mitchell's Albert

Myatt's Linnæus
Undulatum, very fine

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

Sow under bough shelter in August or September. Let the plants remain in the seed beds until Autumn, when they may be transferred to the permanent beds. These should be made on the best soil at the disposal of the planter. It should be trenched and manured with half decomposed stable manure, two feet deep. The plants should be placed three feet by four, and the whole bed should be dug and heavily manured every year. The stools should not be allowed to seed. Whenever seed stalks appear they should be cut off. A well cared for Rhubarb bed will last for seven or eight years. Occasionally stools will die from injuries received while dragging the stalks away from the crown. In such cases the roots should be dug up, and after a barrowful or two of fresh soil has been added to the vacant station, a strong root should be planted about June. There should always be a stock or store bed kept to supply such vacancies.

(For Roots, see page 32.)



RHUBARB.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



RED TURNIP RADISH



LONG SCARLET RADISH.



WHITE TURNIP RADISH.

Radish (*Raphanus sativus*.)

6d. per oz. ; 6d. per packet.

White Turnip | Long Scarlet or Salmon | Red Turnip

9d. per oz. ; 6d. per packet

Black Spanish
French Breakfast.

Scarlet Olive shaped
Purple Turnip, white
tipped. A new variety of
Turnip Radish; fine flavour.

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

Sow in light, rich sandy soil to grow this popular salad vegetable in perfection. Seed should be sown every fortnight, and during the summer months a shaded border ought to be used. In dry weather water must be supplied, or the roots will be harsh flavoured and tough. Many gardeners consider that the Radish should not be grown during the hot dry months; but with the attention we have indicated, they may be produced as fine flavoured at midsummer as at any other season. Sow either in drills or broadcast.

Rosella (*Hibiscus Rosella*, var *subdorifa*).

6d. per packet.

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

It is from the fleshy calyx of this handsome Indian flowering plant (*Hibiscus subdorifa*) that the justly celebrated Queensland "Rosella jam" is made. Our climate is scarcely warm enough to admit of the general culture of this desirable plant; but it would suit for some of the sheltered and warm localities near Sydney and the coast. It should here be raised in artificial heat in June or July, and kept in pots until towards the end of September, when the plants may be planted out in rows four or five feet apart. The plants would not survive the first frost, but if manure and moisture be freely available, a large quantity of flowers may be gathered before the frosty season arrives. It is for the purpose of getting the plants to flower early that we recommend raising the seedlings in June or July. The seed will grow well enough if sown in the open border; but it could not be raised there sooner than September, and then there would be too little time for it to develop flowers before the summer was over. The jam is said to be like, but an improvement upon that made from the Black Currant.

Sea Kale (*Crambe maritima*.)

1s. per oz; 6d. per packet.

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

This excellent culinary vegetable should be raised in seed beds, and when one or more years old, transferred to permanent beds, which should have been trenched and manured to a depth of two feet. The plants should be from two to two-and-a-half feet apart each way. In the spring months, when the plants have been thoroughly established, the tops should be blanched by being covered with boxes, chimney pots, drain tiles, or cylindrical tiles made for the purpose. Forced Sea Kale is considered a greater delicacy than either Asparagus or Cauliflower, and partakes more or less of the flavours of each of those delicacies. To force Sea Kale it is only necessary to place fresh stable manure over the plants to a depth of about four feet, leaving a chimney over each root for the shoots to push into. The chimney-like opening should be covered with a tile or board. The chimney pots, &c., should be first placed over the root and then dung stacked around them. If this be done in June, shoots may be cut about the end of July, and may be cut for five or six weeks, when the plants should be allowed to complete their yearly growth and recoup themselves, so that they will be ready for a vigorous start the succeeding spring.



Anderson & Co., Seedsman, Pitt Street, Sydney.



SALSIFY.

Salsify--Vegetable Oyster

(*Tragopogon porrifolius*).

1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

This old-fashioned but delicate vegetable thrives well in our climate. Sow in hills or patches from two to three feet apart, in September. The roots are used like carrots or parsnips, and they can be cultivated exactly in the same manner—that is, in drills at similar distances and similar soil. The clump or hills mentioned are to provide for covering with boxes when the tops are to be blanched and used as Sea Kale or Asparagus. Salsify is often called the "Vegetable Oyster," as with certain cooking it resembles in flavour that mollusc.

Squash (*Cucurbita Meloepo*).

6d. per packet.

Early White Custard

Early Golden Bush

Boston Marrow

Perfect Gem

Hubbard

Marblehead

Crookneck

Low's Premium Turban

White Pineapple Apple Squash—Very peculiar and distinct in shape. It is a strong grower and very prolific; flesh very fine grained, and of exceptionally good quality and rich flavour.

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

Sow in August, September, and October successively. Prepare the beds as for pumpkins, including the manure and top dressing. The seeds, however, should be planted about two feet, and the rows about four feet apart, for the bush kinds. Running kinds at the same distance as pumpkins. Squashes should be gathered for use while the faded bloom yet adheres to the fruit. They should always be boiled whole, and be well drained before being placed on the table.



HUBBARD SQUASH.

Spinach (*Spinacea oleracea*).

9d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Round

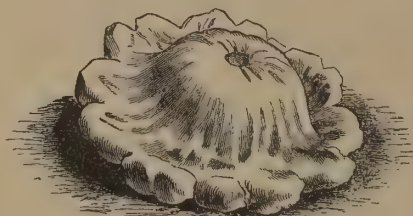
Prickly

New Zealand

Monstrous Viroflay—A new variety of this vegetable.

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

Sow in rows about eighteen inches apart, and thin out to about nine inches; good rich soil is necessary to produce a succulent growth. February and March are the best months for sowing, when there is good soil and plenty of moisture, under which conditions, with shelter and slight shade in the hottest part of summer, a constant supply may be obtained, and a sowing should be made for this purpose every two or three weeks.



CUSTARD SQUASH



MONSTROUS VIROFLAY SPINACH.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



KING HUMBERT TOMATO.



DWARF CHAMPION TOMATO.



OPTIMUS TOMATO.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



Tomato, or Love Apple (*Solanum lycopersicum.*)

6d. per packet.

LARGE RED VARIETIES.

Large Red Smooth
Early Dwarf Red

Arlington
Trophy

President Garfield
May Flower

French Upright, or
Tree Tomato

Mikado—A new Red Tomato of immense size, solid, and of unsurpassed quality; the fruit is produced in large clusters, and of a purplish red colour, single fruits weighing from one to one and a half pounds, foliage very distinct. Price, 1s. per packet.

Optimus—A very superior Red Tomato, uniform in size, large and handsome, fruit borne in clusters, and is perfectly smooth, being quite free from cracks and blemishes, flesh beautiful crimson colour, solid and fine grained. Price, 1s. per packet.

Dwarf Champion.—This Tomato was a novelty of last season, and is unique in that it is self-supporting, being borne on strong upright stems; heavy bearer. Price, 1s. per packet.

King Humbert.—A nice shaped Tomato, resembling a huge plum; a favourite sort, excellent flavour, and fine colour. Price, 1s. per packet.

Red Cherry
Yellow Cherry

Scarlet Pear Shaped
Carter's Greengage

Yellow Plum
Trophy, Carter's Golden

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

Plenty of room and a well-manured soil is a necessary condition for the successful culture of this very wholesome fruit-vegetable and condiment plant. It is necessary to top the plants and also to remove laterals and tie up the plants to stakes on a permanent trellis. There are many kinds of Tomato, only a few of which we care to distinguish. Of late years the Tomato has been increasingly popular. It may be used cut up fresh, fried with steak, etc., or made into sauce, ketchups, and with sugar into a very palatable jam.

Turnip (*Brassica rāpa.*)

6d. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

White Stone, a good variety

Green Top Stone, a most esteemed variety

Early Six Weeks Stone

Early Red American Stone, best summer variety

Red Top Montmagny, a nice table sort

Orange Jelly, fine quality

Golden Ball, perfect shape

Snowball, good shape and size

Red Top Strap Leaved, a favourite variety

White Nepaul, strap leaved

Red Top Munich, extra early

Long White, suitable for hot districts

Garden Swede, Purple Top.

NOTES FOR CULTIVATION.

A good, rich, light soil, with a greater or less mixture of sand suits turnips best; but with fairly manured soil of any kind, and reasonable weather, very fine crops are obtainable in our climate. Begin to sow in February and March, in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin out to six or eight inches. Turnips may also be sown in November, and even earlier, but if dry weather set in, only poor crops, both for quality and quantity, can be expected. Only small sowings, therefore, should be made, except at the season first named.

Vegetable Marrow (*Cucurbita ovifera.*)

1s. per oz.; 6d. per packet.

Fine Early White

Bush Marrow, long fruit, short vine

Cultivated and used in the same way as recommended for Squash.

Custard-shaped, fine flavour

Moore's Vegetable Cream

Rice Marrow.

This is a delicious vegetable, the flesh when cooked separating like grains of rice. It is as easily grown as the old variety of Vegetable Marrow, and is of finer flavour.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



RED TOP STRAPLEAF TURNIP.



SHALLOT.



WHITE NEPAUL TURNIP.



TREE ONION.



LONG WHITE VEGETABLE MARROW.



GARLIC.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



Anderson's Lawn Grass Seeds,

FOR MAKING AND RENOVATING OLD LAWNS AND TENNIS GROUNDS, &c.

1s. 6d. per lb.

Much experience is required in the selection and proportioning of Grass Seeds suitable for above. We have given this a good deal of attention, and can confidently recommend this mixture as being free from weeds and coarse grasses and such as will give great satisfaction.

By the use of a proper selection of the best dwarf evergreen grasses, a much finer sward is obtained than by using turf and at much less expense.

Quantity, 50 lb. to 60 lb. per acre.

Culinary Garden Plants and Roots.

IN SEASON.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Artichokes, Globe, Plants, per doz.	6	0	Horseradish	per doz.	3 0
„ Jerusalem, Roots, per lb.	0	6	Onions, Potato or Underground,		
Asparagus Plants, per 100, 7s. 6d. to 10s.				per lb.	0 6
Cabbage Plants.....	Market prices		„ Tree Onion Tops...	per lb.	1 0
Cauliflower Plants	do.		Rhubarb, Roots	per doz.	6 0
Celery Plants.....	do.		„ Large Giant.....	per doz.	12 0
Garlic, Bulbs	per lb.	1 0	Shallots.....	per lb.	1 0

New Bird Seeds.

Our Stocks of Bird Seeds are very fine, being carefully selected and cleaned with special care. Special low prices for large quantities.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Canary... .. per lb.	0	4	Hemp per lb.	0	4	Maw per lb.	2	0
Flax, or Linseed „	0	4	Rape per lb.	0	4	Millet, White French	0	8

Beans and Peas for Cooking.

Blue Peas, for boiling 8d. per quart; 10s. per bushel.
White Haricot Beans, for boiling 9d. per quart; 15s. per bushel.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



ANDERSON & CO.'S Cases of Vegetable Seeds.

By RAIL, STEAMER, or COACH.

THESE Cases of Seeds contain a suitable collection for the requirements of a fair sized garden, and will give a successional crop of vegetables all the year round. The packets will be found to contain quantities sufficient for a single sowing, and the cases have been assorted for the convenience of such of our customers who may prefer to avoid the trouble of selecting.

CASES OF KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS.

A SEASON'S SUPPLY.



"C" 20s. Case.

- 6 packets Peas (6 sorts), early and late
- 3 packets Beans, French or Kidney
- 2 packets Beans, Broad
- 4 packets Cabbage (4 sorts), good table varieties
- 2 packets Lettuce, fine curled Cabbage variety
- 2 packets Carrot, Scarlet Intermediate or Scarlet Horn
- 2 packets Onion, Brown, Spanish, or Globe
- 2 packets Radish, Long Scarlet and Turnip
- 1 packet Parsnip, Hollow-crowned or Guernsey
- 2 packets Cauliflower, Early London or Large Asiatic
- 3 packets Turnip (varieties)
- 1 packet Parsley, fine Triple Curled
- 1 packet Cress, Curled
- 1 packet Mustard, White
- 1 packet Beet, Deep Red (choice stock)
- 1 packet Leek, London Flag
- 3 packets Melons, Water and Rock
- 1 packet Celery, White
- 1 packet Cucumber, Long Green (choice stock)
- 1 packet Pumpkin (best keeping)
- 2 packets Tomato, Mammoth Red
- 2 packets Vegetable Marrow



"D" 10s. Case.

- 3 packets Peas (3 sorts), early and late
- 2 packets Beans, French or Kidney, and Broad Beans
- 2 packets Cabbage (2 sorts), good table varieties
- 1 packet Lettuce, fine curled Cabbage variety
- 1 packet Carrot, Scarlet Intermediate or Scarlet Horn
- 1 packet Onion, Brown, Spanish, or Globe
- 1 packet Radish, Long Scarlet
- 1 packet Parsnip, Hollow-crowned or Guernsey
- 1 packet Cauliflower, Early London or Large Asiatic
- 2 packets Turnips (varieties)
- 1 packet Parsley, fine Triple Curled
- 1 packet Cress, Curled
- 1 packet Mustard, White
- 1 packet Beet, Deep Red (choice stock)
- 1 packet Leek, London Flag
- 2 packets Melons, Water and Rock
- 1 packet Celery, White
- 1 packet Cucumber, Long Green (choice stock)
- 1 packet Pumpkin (best keeping)
- 1 packet Tomato, Mammoth Red
- 1 packet Vegetable Marrow

No reduction from total cost of collection can be made.

NOTE.—We shall be glad to omit any variety not required, and substitute something else equivalent in value.

These Collections cannot be forwarded by Post, and price does not include Carriage.

 For post packets, see next page.

"D" Case is suitable for a small garden, and will meet the requirements of many. The seeds are of the same superior quality as the larger collections.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



VEGETABLE SEEDS BY POST.

THESE Post Packets will be found to contain a sufficient sowing of each variety for a moderate-sized Garden, and our "Note" on previous page regarding substituting for any seeds not required, applies similarly to these Collections. It will be observed that the heavier seeds, such as Beans, Peas, &c., have been excluded, hence we are enabled to send BY POST and to increase other varieties.

ANDERSON & CO.'S POST PACKETS OF KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS.



"A" POST PACKET.

20s. Post Free.

5	packets	Cabbage (early and late)
2	"	Lettuce (sorts)
2	"	Carrot "
2	"	Onion "
3	"	Radish "
2	"	Parsnip "
1	"	Parsley "
4	"	Cauliflower (sorts)
4	"	Turnip "
2	"	Cress "
1	"	Mustard "
2	"	Beet "
1	"	Vegetable Marrow
1	"	Leek
1	"	Celery
2	"	Melons (sorts)
2	"	Cucumber "
2	"	Pumpkin "
2	"	Tomato "

These Packets
forwarded **POST FREE**
to any address
upon the receipt of
Stamps
or **Post Office Order**
for **20s. and 10s.**
respectively.

"B" POST PACKET.

10s. Post Free

2	packets	Cabbage (early and late)
1	"	Lettuce (best curled)
1	"	Carrot
1	"	Onion
2	"	Radish (sorts)
1	"	Parsnip
1	"	Parsley
1	"	Cauliflower
2	"	Turnip (sorts)
1	"	Cress
1	"	Mustard
1	"	Beet
1	"	Vegetable Marrow
1	"	Leek
1	"	Celery
2	"	Melons (sorts)
1	"	Cucumber
1	"	Pumpkin
1	"	Tomato



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



PART II.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS

FOR THE FARM AND STATION.

WE devote special care to this large branch of our business, in the selection of our stocks and the cleaning of same; all Grasses, Clover, &c.—Lucerne and Prairie Grass in particular—are re-cleaned before leaving our establishment; and our customers may rely on getting these seeds free from all weeds and true to name.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS fluctuate so much in value that we cannot be bound by the prices attached, though we shall always adhere to them when at all possible. Large buyers should write for special quotations and samples.

Sowing Grass Seeds for Permanent Pastures.

WHEN AND HOW TO SOW.

PREPARATION OF LAND FOR SOWING.—The land should be well ploughed during the summer if possible, and allowed to lay a short time exposed to the action of the atmosphere before being harrowed down. All weeds and rubbish gathered by the harrows should be burned on the land and the ashes spread about. The harrows should be well worked, and the soil reduced to a fine tilth, so as to be suitable for the reception of so small a seed as that of grass. A second or cross ploughing and harrowing will be amply repaid in the increased luxuriance and durability of the pasture, as the more the land is worked and enriched, the more food there is available for the plant. On an appearance of rain, the seed should be sown as evenly as possible, and covered with light seed harrows or a bush harrow. It is false economy to merely throw the seed on the land and leave it.

TIME TO SOW.—Autumn is the best time for sowing, the young plant can then make roots and shoot out before the Spring, but grasses may be sown with safety as late as August, or even September, *if the season prove favourable*; we recommend March or April, however.

AFTER SOWING.—If the land is actually dry, roll *immediately*; if not, do so when the plants have made their third blade.

SOWING WITH A GRAIN CROP we object to, as being against both the theory and practice of good farming, and altogether unsuited to this climate.

CUT OR FEED OFF FOR YOUNG CATTLE as soon as there is cut for a scythe, or a good bite for the stock; the pasture is ready for work as soon as plants are sufficiently strong to resist cattle grazing without being pulled up by the roots.

Sowing Grass Seeds Broadcast on Pastures.

We are often asked if grasses can be grown profitably in this way, and our answer always is that success or adequate return is very doubtful under such circumstances, as all depends on the weather which follows the sowing; but as there are large areas annually improved in this way, we offer a few suggestions which may be useful to those contemplating such an investment. Autumn is the best time to make the sowing, as the young plants will then have all the benefit of the cool weather and rainy season to help it establish itself before summer. The great difficulty is to get the seed properly covered, as, if sown on lands already grassed, much of it would never reach the soil, and thus perish, unless some such method as we suggest were adopted. The following is a good plan:—Select wet or showery weather for sowing, which will have the effect of preparing the soil for the reception of the seed; sow broadcast, at the rate of three bushels to the acre, and then run a flock of sheep, closely driven, over the land, so as to tread in the seed and break the turf, which they will do if the land is sufficiently moist; if necessary the operation may be repeated.



GRASSES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES.

THE following Tables of Quantities have been carefully compiled, with a view to supply reliable information to those about to improve their pastures. Tables A and B are more particularly suitable for the *warmer districts* of this Colony and Queensland, and Tables C and D to the more temperate climates of the cooler parts.

We make a specialty of these mixtures, and can supply the Seeds either all separate or thoroughly mixed, as the purchaser may select.

Table A.

For the Warmer Districts.

	lbs.
Cocksfoot Grass	6
Perennial Rye-grass	10
Prairie Grass	15
Rib Grass	3
Lucerne	4
White Clover	2

Sufficient for 1 acre .. 40

Price per Acre, 21s.

Table B.

For the Warmer Districts.

	lbs.
Prairie Grass	20
Cocksfoot	10
Rib Grass	4
Lucerne	4
White Clover	2

Sufficient for 1 acre .. 40

Price per Acre, 21s.



PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

It will be observed that in Table B the Perennial Rye-grass is entirely omitted, because, in some of the warmer districts of our own Colony and Queensland, it has not been found to withstand the long droughts so well as the other grasses named.



Grasses for Permanent Pasture—continued.

Table C.

For the Cooler Districts.

	lbs.
Perennial Rye Grass ..	15
Cocksfoot	4
Prairie Grass	10
Mixed Grasses	6
Rib Grass	3
White and Red Clover where suitable	2

Sufficient for 1 acre .. 40

Price per Acre, 22s.



RED CLOVER.



WHITE CLOVER.

Table D.

For the Cooler Districts.

	lbs.
Perennial Rye-grass ..	20
Cocksfoot	6
Prairie Grass	5
Rib Grass	1½
Mixed English Grasses ..	5
Lucerne	4
White Dutch Clover	if land suits { 0½
Red Clover	

Sufficient for 1 acre .. 45

Price per Acre. 26s.



COCKSFOOT GRASS.

NOTE.—The difference between the tables C and D is principally in the quantities of Rye-grass and Prairie Grass named. We have been induced to give two Tables, both of which are quite suitable for the climate referred to, because we find that in some districts the Rye-grass is preferred to the Prairie or any other grass, where, as on the Southern Coast, the Prairie Grass stands high in favour among the Dairy Farmers, and the two grasses are often grown together in mixture. Again, in localities where White Clover is already abundant, we recommend the introduction of Perennial Red in larger quantities.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



ANDERSON & CO.'S SELECTED Fodder & Pasture Grasses, Clovers, &c.

EXTRA MACHINE DRESSED SAMPLES.

WE have priced all our Grass and Clover Seeds, &c., for the information of our Customers as to the general prices, but it must be distinctly understood we are not bound by these prices, the rates being liable to fluctuation of market.

PRAIRIE GRASS (*Bromus unioloides* 5s. 6d. per bushel.—As a lasting nutritious fodder and pasture grass, this is one of our most valuable acquisitions. It grows continuously at all seasons of the year, when there is a fall amount of moisture. In rich land it will produce very heavy crops of green fodder of the richest character, and will afford five or six cuttings in the year. As a pasture grass it is of first-class value, being much richer in nutritious properties than the much-valued Perennial Rye-grass, while it reproduces and disseminates itself with equal facility, and bears grazing very well. It will give the best results on somewhat humid soil, but will do fairly on any land, and therefore should form an ingredient in all pasture mixtures. It should not be allowed to produce seed the first season after being sown. Two or three bushels will sow an acre.

RYE-GRASS.—PERENNIAL (*Lolium perenne*) 6s. per bushel.—The Rye-grass is sown extensively in pastures over the greater part of Europe and America, and is one of the principal sorts cultivated in New Zealand. It produces an abundance of fibrous roots, starts very early in Spring, before other kinds begin their growth, and is, therefore, valuable in mixtures. It possesses most nutritious qualities, and is relished by all kinds of stock. It bears depasturing well, and will succeed in any average soils. In the cooler districts of the colony it succeeds admirably, and yields surprising results. Rye-grasses differ so very much in quality that great care on the part of the purchaser is necessary; cheap seed is generally found to be full of weeds, and hence very dear. Two bushels will sow an acre.

RYE-GRASS—ITALIAN (*Lolium Italicum*) 6s. per bushel.—This is an excellent grass to grow for green fodder for dairying purposes. On rich moist soil it will yield three or four heavy cuttings in a year. It is only a biennial, and not suitable for permanent pasture. Seed, light and bearded, easily distinguished from the perennial variety. Two or three bushels will sow an acre.

COCKSFOOT GRASS (*Dactylis glomerata*) 9s. per bushel.—This is, perhaps, the most generally useful of all the introduced grasses. It bears heavy crops of feed, which is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock; can be either depastured or cut for hay, grows rapidly after being cut or grazed, and will flourish on a variety of soils and situations. It is already greatly esteemed both in Australia and New Zealand, where imported grasses are sown very extensively; and we think it will be sown more largely than any other single species of fodder plant.

In the United States it is extensively cultivated under the name of Orchard Grass, where it is much esteemed for its fattening properties. It reaches its greatest perfection in the cooler districts of the colony. Two bushels will sow an acre.

COUCH GRASS (*Cynodon dactylon*).—For dry seasons this grass is without a rival. It is of more than average value in nutritious and flesh-forming properties; and as a Summer pasture, it ought to be introduced to every run in the country. It will continue growing during the hottest months of Summer, and that even during continued drought, when no other grass or fodder plant possesses even the appearance of vitality. Couch grass is valued wherever it has become known, but more especially in warm and temperate climes subject to frequent seasons of drought. 20 lbs. will sow an acre. 2s. per lb.; special price for large orders.



PRAIRIE GRASS.



Fodder & Pasture Grasses, Clovers, &c.—continued.

CRESTED DOGSTAIL (*Cynosurus cristatus*), 1s. 6d. per lb.—A favourite and valuable grass (already naturalized in a few localities), especially for sheep pastures, as it forms a compact turf, while its deeply rooting character renders it capable of resisting the effects of drought better than most grasses. It is a good lawn grass; but not of sufficient robust growth to make it valuable for cutting as fodder. Its chief value is for permanent pastures, for which purpose it should form a portion of all grass seed mixtures.

FESCUE-MEADOW (*Festuca pratensis*), 1s. od. per lb.—A valuable grass for permanent pasture on all good, but not too dry, soils. The leaves of the herbage are succulent and tender, never forming rank tufts. It is much liked by cattle.

FESCUE SHEEP'S (*Festuca ovina*), 1s. per lb.—Very suitable for aiding in the establishment of permanent pastures in our cool and high-land districts, where also it is indigenous. It thrives on widely different soils, and will grow luxuriantly on sandy moors and wastes; is also suitable for lawns, will grow with or without tree shade, stands our dry season fairly, and yields during most of the year, if fairly stocked, so as to prevent over-seeding.

FESCUE-HARD (*Festuca duriuscula*), 1s. per lb.—A variety of the above, somewhat taller, and a good pasture grass for soil of sandy or loose character. It will not answer well on heavy land of a very compact or binding character; but on soils suitable, even when by no means fertile, it is both productive and nutritious.

FESCUE-RED OR CREEPING (*Festuca rubra*), 1s. per lb.—Another variety of the sheep fescue, having spreading or creeping roots, which adapt it for binding loose sand. On sandy soils, or light soils liable to occasional flood, this grass will lend efficient aid in forming permanent pastures.

FOXTAIL-MEADOW (*Alopecurus pratensis*), 1s. 6d. per lb.—One of the earliest and best pasture grasses. Its dwarf-spreading habit renders it valuable for grazing purposes. It does not come to full maturity until the second or third year after sowing, and should, therefore, only be used in permanent pastures.

MEADOW GRASS-SMOOTH STALKED (*Poa pratensis*), 1s. per lb.—A good pasture grass, suits the coast and cool districts, and will thrive in poor land. It forms a thick turf, and prefers sand or loam to heavy clay land. Should form a portion of pasture grass mixtures.

MEADOW GRASS-WOOD (*Poa memoralis*), 1s. 6d. per lb.—A fine grass for sowing on natural pastures in country shaded by timber; though it will also grow well in open country. Very nutritious, though not remarkable for abundance of produce; desirable as an ingredient in pasture.

MEADOW GRASS-ROUGH STALKED (*Poa trivialis*), 2s. od. per lb.—Suitable for pastures, and preferred to most other grasses by stock of all kinds. All these meadow grasses prefer light to heavy soils, and may be sown at any time when the soil is in suitable condition and the weather favorable.

MEADOW GRASS-EVERGREEN (*Poa sempervirens*).—This variety stands drought well, and is one of the most valuable of the *Poas*. Very suitable for ornamental grounds and lawn mixtures. Price, 1s. 6d. per lb.

RIB GRASS (*Plantago lanceolata*), 1s. per lb.—In Spring and at other times when moisture is abundant, the Rib Grass yields an enormous amount of rich herbage, and should be present in all pastures. Sow in Autumn; two or three pounds as a mixture, or thirty pounds if alone.

SWEET SCENTED VERNAL GRASS (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), 1s. 6d. per lb.—This perennial grass is liked on account of the perfume it imparts to meadow hay. As it starts early, it may be useful here on pastures where the land is of a moist character. It is worth a trial as an ingredient to permanent pastures.



MEADOW FOXTAIL.



TIMOTHY GRASS.



SHEEP FESCUE GRASS.



Fodder & Pasture Grasses, Clovers, &c.—continued.

TIMOTHY (*Phleum pratense*), 1s. per lb. —A very productive and nutritious grass, suitable for hay, green fodder, or as an ingredient in permanent pastures. In rich soil it yields enormous crops of fodder, while in poor soil it is also productive along with other grasses for grazing, when its luxuriant character will be altered, as it readily accommodates itself to circumstances. Sow in Autumn and Spring.

BUFFALO GRASS (*Stentaphrum Americanum*).—Although we are unable to secure seed of this grass, we yet include it in this List. It will grow on the most barren soils, either of sandy or gravelly nature, and will cover bare rocks with rich and succulent fodder, if they can get a crevice here and there in which to push their roots. It is also much esteemed for lawns, edgings and grass plots generally. Roots should be planted about two feet apart, in Autumn or Spring. Price, Cases of Roots, from 5s. each.

YARROW (*Achillea millefolium*).—The Yarrow forms a grateful food for sheep when mixed with common pasture grasses. It does well in dry soils; 2 lb. of seed per acre in mixture, 3s. 6d. per lb.

CLOVER—WHITE (*Trifolium repens*), 1s. 6d. per lb.; a parcel of 20 lbs., 1s. 3d.—The common White Clover has long since become naturalized in many districts, and is very generally found in humid valleys and alluvial flats, near water-courses, &c. It is a valuable ingredient in pastures devoted either to dairying or fattening, and will thrive in comparatively poor land. In dry and hot weather the herbage withers and disappears, but it springs up again with surprising rapidity on receipt of moderate rains. Sow from February to May. Five or six pounds will be sufficient seed for an acre, if mixed with grasses; or twenty to twenty-five pounds if sown alone.

CLOVER—ALSIKE (*Trifolium hybridum*), 1s. 6d. per lb.—A larger producer than the last, but requiring more abundant moisture. Sow in September, where the land is perfectly moist; otherwise in March or April. Five or six pounds of seed for mixing with pasture grasses will be sufficient. If sown alone, twenty to twenty-five pounds should be used to the acre.

CLOVER—RED PERENNIAL (*Trifolium pratense*), 1s. 6d. per lb.; a parcel of 20 lbs., 1s. 3d.—An important hay and fodder plant; also known as Cow-grass. It is by nature a biennial; but when grazed upon, under favourable conditions of soil and climate, assumes the character of a perennial. Sow in Autumn, twenty pounds to the acre, for hay; a few pounds only when for pasture mixture.

YELLOW CLOVER OR TREFOIL—1s. per lb.—A fine clover for sheep pastures.

SCARLET CLOVER (*Trifolium incarnatum*), 1s. per lb.—An excellent forage clover, scarlet flower.

LUCERNE (*Medicago sativa*), 1s. per lb.; special price for large quantities.—Lucerne is so well known that little need be said of its value as a fodder plant. It is the most valuable one we possess. The land intended for it must be well and deeply tilled; and, if of a clayey nature should be subsoil-drained at least four feet. Sow, for drilling, about 12 lbs., and for broadcasting, about 20 lbs. of seed to the acre. The best time for sowing, under ordinary circumstances, is Autumn; but Spring sowing is also successfully practised by large growers.



ITALIAN RYE-GRASS.



MEADOW FESCUE.



LUCERNE.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



ANDERSON & CO.'S ROOT CROP SEEDS.

Swede and Field Turnips.

2s. 6d. per lb.

Skirving's Purple Top Swede, a heavy cropper
East Lothian Purple Top Swede, a hardy variety
Sutton's Champion Purple Top Swede, fine shape
Emperor Green Top Swede, good size, fine keeper
Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen, good quality and large
Green Top Yellow Aberdeen, good keeper, hardy
White Pomeranian Globe, large, a very useful Turnip

Sow about four pounds of seed per acre, in September, February and March.

Anderson's Imperial Purple Top Swede.

Price, 4 oz. packets, 1s. ; 3s. 6d., per lb.

The demand for Swede Turnip Seed has increased to such an extent of late, and this splendid root crop is now being so largely grown, and deservedly so, for there is no better stock food, that we have made arrangement with one of the largest growers of Swede Turnips in England to select and grow a special variety for our own trade. This stock of seed cannot be surpassed, and can only be procured from ourselves direct, or from Storekeepers who sell ANDERSON'S SEEDS; a splendid variety, with a single tap root and short neck. It is a dense heavy Swede, beautiful shape, keeps well, and is altogether the finest Purple Top Swede ever offered here. Farmers should try it. Small samples to our customers post free.



ANDERSON'S IMPERIAL PURPLE TOP SWEDE

Carrot.

4s. 6d. per lb.

White Belgian

Large Red Altringham.

Sow late in August. It is a very valuable crop when the land is adapted to its requirements. The land should be of a light loamy or sandy description, deeply and finely tilled. There is little trouble with the crop after it is fairly through the ground and had a first weeding and thinning. Six pounds will sow an acre, in drills. The seed should be mixed with sand or bone dust, and well rubbed between the hands to separate the seeds well before sowing. When the Summer or Spring has been so severe as to destroy the August or September sown crop, another sowing may be made in February or March, which will give a crop worth the trouble, but, of course, not equal to one sown at the proper time and having a fair season to grow in.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



ROOT CROP SEEDS—continued.

Mangel Wurzel, or Mangold.

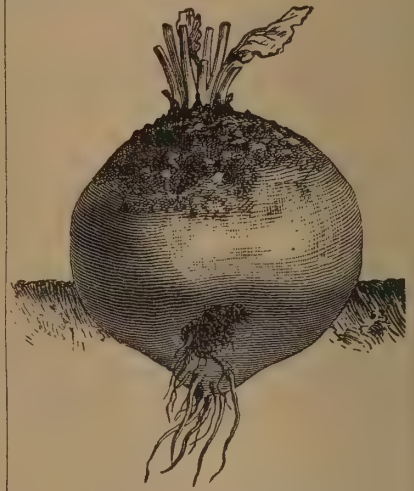
2s. per lb.

**Mammoth Long Red
Long Red**

**Yellow Globe
Orange**

SOW 4 lb. PER ACRE.

This crop might, with great advantage, be more extensively cultivated; it would amply repay the small expense incurred in cultivation, and no dairy farm, however small, should be without a few acres; it greatly adds to the quality of milk, and can be stored for many months if required. It is useful for feeding all kinds of stock, thrives best in a rich loamy soil, and should always be sown in drills. The Long Red and the Yellow Globe are the varieties most esteemed. A good, strong, deeply-worked soil will produce the heaviest crops. The shell which encases the seed is very hard, and if the weather is unfavourable to germination, the seed may lie in the ground for months after sowing. To avoid this, we recommend the following method: Soak the seed in water for twenty-four hours, then mix with an equal quantity of sand, and spread between a couple of sacks or blankets; the mixture should then be well watered and never allowed to get dry, though *heavy* waterings should be avoided; spread out the seed in a warm, sunny place, and turn the mixture once a day. In about ten days the germ will begin to start, and, as soon as the little white shoot is visible, the seed may be planted in the usual manner, provided the weather is favourable. September is the best month to sow.



YELLOW GLOBE MANGEL.



LONG RED MANGEL.

SEED GRAIN.

(Samples and prices post free on application.)

All Seed Grain is put "Free on Boat and Rail," and we never pay carriage on same except by special arrangement. We sell Seed Grain for Nett Cash only.

Seed Wheat.

**Purple Straw
Red Tuscan**

**White Tuscan
White Essex**

And other Varieties.

Seed Oats.

White Tartarian.

Black Tartarian.

Potato.

Barley.

Rye.

Cape and English.

For Green Fodder.

(All carefully selected Samples for Seed purposes).



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



VARIOUS FIELD CROPS.

FOR the guidance of our Customers, we have priced all the various Field Crop Seeds, but it must be understood that we are not bound by the rates quoted, as the values of the seeds are subject to fluctuation.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Bean.

Heligoland or Tick, 6s. 6d. per bushel.

Sow from April to August. Good strong soil is preferable to light or sandy. From one to two bushels of seed, according to early or late sowing, will suffice for an acre; the earlier sowings will grow larger than the late, therefore less seed is necessary.

Buckwheat.

Common, 10s. per bushel of 50 lbs.

More than usual attention has been given to this crop of late. It is one very suitable for culture in so uncertain a climate as this—because, while it is valuable both as food for man and fodder for his cattle, it can be sown any month from August to March, and produce a good crop from any of these sowings, followed by fairly favourable weather for only a few weeks. It also improves the fertility of the soil in which it grows. Two bushels of seed will sow an acre; but up to four bushels may be sown when it is required as a green manure crop.

Silver-Hulled Buckwheat.

11s. per bushel of 50 lbs.

This splendid variety has been tested for several years in America, and is now offered as a great improvement upon the common black or grey Buckwheat. Sown at the same time as the ordinary Buckwheat, it, continues to bloom longer, matures a few days sooner and yields nearly double under the same conditions. The grain is of a light grey colour, varying slightly in shade; husk thinner than the ordinary variety, and the flower whiter and more nutritious. Its beautiful pink or reddish blossoms form a rich repast, and are much sought after by bees. The seed may be sown broadcast at the rate of two bushels per acre, any time from August to March.

Buckwheat (New Japanese).

A new variety. Its yielding qualities are enormous, it produces two or three times as much as the Silver Hulled and is a week earlier. Our illustration shows the distinct shape and size of the kernels; in colour also they are distinct, being of a rich shade of dark brown. Buckwheat is an excellent food for poultry, a fine green crop, and a plant when in flower of which bees are extremely fond, and should be grown to a much larger extent.

Price, 6d. per lb.



BUCKWHEAT (NEW JAPANESE).



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



FIELD CROP SEEDS—continued.



Cabbage.

Large Drumhead, 5s. per lb.

Robinson's Champion Ox, 5s. per lb.



Sow in June in seed beds of poor soil. These beds will furnish plants for transplanting into the field in August, and up to February, and March, if required. Beds may also be sown in January or February; but June is the best for all the large field Cabbage required most during winter and early spring. Two pounds and a half of seed ought to give plenty of plants for an acre, and allow for thinning the beds.

Chicory.

Large Rooted, 3s. per lb.

This plant is usually grown as a farm crop, and the roots are used when dried in kilns, roasted and ground, for admixture with coffee, to which it is a decided improvement. It is a perennial plant, with large blue flowers, belonging to the same genus as the Endive.

When it is cultivated for the root crop, Chicory should be grown in a similar manner to carrots, drills eighteen inches apart, and about an inch deep, the seedlings to be thinned to stand nine inches apart in the rows. Fresh dung should never be applied, but if the ground is not in sufficient heat, guano or bone dust may be applied. The ground must be kept grubbed and free from weeds till the foliage overshadows the ground. August and September are the best months for sowing, and the roots will be ready for lifting in four or five months. In loamy or sandy soil it is a profitable crop, as the roots are in large demand. Sheep paddocks, where the land will suit, should also be sown with this plant. Five pounds of seed will be ample for an acre.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



FIELD CROP SEEDS—continued.

Melon (Cattle).

6s. per lb.

The preserving, or cattle melon, is worthy of more attention than usually falls to its share. When the soil is sandy or loamy, and of a fair depth, it will yield heavy crops in very dry seasons. It gives much heavier and more certain crops than the pumpkin. Sow from August to January. Half pound of seed will sow an acre.

Millet, or Sorghum.

Sorghum saccharatum (black seed), 6d. per lb.

Planter's Friend (brown seed), 6d. per lb.

Broom millet, 6d. per lb.

Sow for main crop from September to December. One peck will be ample for an acre in drills. For green fodder sow three-quarters to one-and-a-half bushels, broadcast; the larger quantity will cause finer straw, which can be made into hay in the ordinary way. Broom Millet is sown in drills, and is only valuable for its seed stems for broom making.

Setaria Germanica (*Hungarian Millet*).—Some three years ago, we brought this valuable fodder plant under the notice of our Farmers and Squatters,



and it is now very largely grown, and has proved a great boon to stock owners in dry, hot districts; last season it was in great demand, and we expect a large sale this year. The plant grows to a height of from 2 to 3 ft., and stock eat it very greedily; they seem to prefer it to almost all other grasses. Sow 10 lb. seed per acre in drills, and from 20 to 25 lb. broadcast; the larger seeding gives a finer stalk, and there is less loss in the crop. This plant also makes good green stuff for young stock, and no farm should be without a few acres of it; the abundance of green herbage it yields is remarkable, and we would strongly advise a trial of it. In Queensland,

Hungarian Millet is grown as a hay crop. Price, 9d. per lb. (special quotations, with sample, for large quantities.)

Panicum Spectabilis (*Evergreen Millet* or *Johnson Grass*).—This very fine forage plant is grown extensively in America, and, having been introduced here, has proved itself of great value, and one of the best fodder plants we have; it is now being much inquired after, and its adaptability to all sorts of soil and climate, and its resistance to drought, must make it a favourite plant on our large stations and runs. In America they make three cuttings of it yearly; the returns show an average yield of 5 tons of hay per acre. The best stage of its growth to cut it for hay is just when the grass comes into bloom. Autumn and towards Winter is the best time to sow; the seed should not be put in too thick, and covered lightly; 10 to 15 lb. per acre is sufficient. Price, 2s. per lb.

Maize.

Ninety Day. Red Nibbed.

Large Yellow Flint. Early French.

And other varieties of Maize in limited quantity. Splendid samples, prepared for seed.

Special quotations on application.

No farmer ought to be without a paddock of Maize, for Summer or Autumn feed it is really indispensable. Even if more be grown than is required, in a green stage it can always be utilized as a winter food if the surplus be cut and stacked at once with straw, layer and layer; treated in this way it will neither heat nor get mouldy. Sowings should be made from September to December, if favourable weather prevails. Sow two bushels per acre.

Parsley (for Sheep).

3s. per lb.

This is greatly relished by sheep, and a little should be used in all permanent pasture mixtures where the soil and climate are suitable; it is very beneficial for cattle, especially when mixed with Lucerne and Clover. Sow one pound per acre with other seeds.

Peas (field).

Partridge or grey, 6s per bushel.

Large Blue, 10s. per bushel.

Sow in April, May or June. One-and-a-half to two bushels per acre, either in drills or broadcast. Worthy attention, as being well suited to the colony, while both seed and straw are valuable.



FIELD CROP SEEDS—continued.

Pumpkin.

Mammoth Cattle, 5s. per lb.

Gramma, 10s. per lb.

Jumbo.—A new variety and said to be the largest grown, reaching a weight of some 200lbs. Price 1s. per oz.

The best month to sow is October, though it is common to do so in August and September. There is no advantage in sowing before about the middle of October, so far as field culture is concerned; and if the land and weather be unfavourable, sowing may with advantage be delayed until the end of November. To get heavy crops the land should be subsoiled as well as ploughed; and if manure is applied, it should be distributed near the surface and over the whole area devoted to the crop—not merely in the holes where the seeds are sown. One pound of seed will sow an acre, but abundance should be put in to provide against loss by insects.

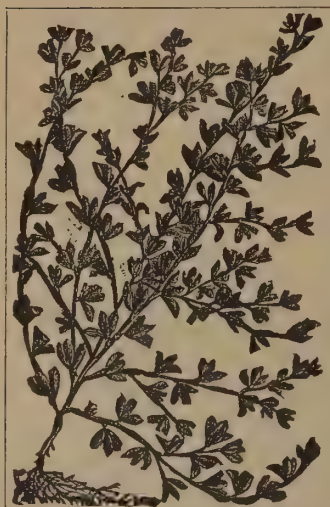
Pearl Millet

(*Pencilaria spicata*) 3s. per lb.

This variety is quite distinct from all other Millets; in its young state the shoots are nearly prostrate, but afterwards assume an erect appearance, and rapidly attain a height of from eight to ten feet. The seed spike is not unlike the Australian Grass Tree, and is crowded with thousands of small seeds. The plant yields abundantly, and the fodder is much relished by all kinds of stock.

Japan Clover.

(*Lespedeza Striata*.)



JAPAN CLOVER.

Of this New Clover, recently introduced, we have obtained a small stock of seed, and from all the reports we have had of it can strongly recommend it to our Station holders and Squatter friends for a trial, it will grow and do well in any kind of soil and will withstand the severest drought; it never runs out and can be fed down without injury, it will not, however, stand frost, and is only suitable to the hot districts of our colony. Price, 3s. 6d. per lb.

Sainfoin or Esparcette.

2s. 6d. per lb.

This is an excellent forage plant, particularly suited to our dry climate. It is especially adapted for poor dry soils, and with an occasional dressing it will maintain its vigour for eight or ten years. It may be sown broadcast or in drills; the former is generally preferred; the seed, being large, requires sowing deeper than other forage plants. The seed is rather difficult to germinate, and not always procurable.

Sheep Burnet.

2s. 6d. per lb.

We can offer a supply of this valuable forage plant. It is a perennial, and grows naturally on chalky pastures in England, but is not particular to locality, and is regarded as a plant specially adapted for poor arid soils. Recently it has been grown to some extent in the Colony, and from its habit of growth, has been found a most valuable acquisition as a fodder plant, both for sheep and cattle, but especially for the former. It has a long tap-root, which penetrates so deeply into the soil that it is enabled to resist the most severe droughts. The Burnet can be sown either along with, or as a substitute for, Clover, amongst grass seeds for hay or pasture.

Sowing Rape.

9d. per lb.

Worthy of trial for Winter cattle fodder; requires some culture as field cabbage, and may be regarded as possessing the advantages of being more hardy. It may either be sown broadcast or in beds for transplanting. The first rain after the beginning of January will be found the best time for sowing. From three to four pounds of seed will be ample for an acre, if sown in drills; fifteen pounds per acre, broadcast.

Teosinte. Reana

(*Euchlœna Luxurians*)

1s. per packet.

This being a tropical plant only the warmer districts of this Colony and Queensland are suitable to its cultivation. It reaches a height of ten or twelve feet, and has been grown with success in Queensland, and is highly spoken of there. It resembles Maize in general appearance, but sends up a great number of shoots, with an abundance of foliage, and under favourable conditions yields an enormous weight of forage.



FIELD CROP SEEDS—continued.



Tares or Vetches.

Black, 10s. per bushel. Golden, 11s. per bushel.

Valuable either for Hay or green fodder. Sown in April, with Barley or Rye; these yield an immense amount of forage, which may be made into hay, used green as it is cut, or it may be preserved by pitting, like other green crops, as is a common practice in France and America. It is also a good crop for ploughing in as green manure. Both varieties may be sown broadcast, at the rate of a bushel, or a bushel-and-a-half to the acre, and half or a whole bushel of Rye or Barley may be sown over them. The latter keeps the stems from lying upon the ground, and promotes a better and heavier crop.

Tobacco.

2s. 6d. per oz.

Connecticut Seed-leaf.

Florida
Havana
Virginian

Kentucky
Maryland
Gold Leaf.

The Tobacco plant requires a great amount of care during its growth, and much depends on the soil and situation selected for it; the land should be rich and deep; a sandy loam suits it best, a stiff hungry soil will prove very disappointing. Sowings should be made during July and August; planting out when strong enough in October. By mixing the seed, when sowing, with sand, a more even distribution of the seed is secured. One ounce of seed will produce sufficient plants for one acre.



TOBACCO (showing habit of plant).



AUSTRALIAN Hardwood Timber Tree Seeds.

IN many respects, no timbers in the world can compare with those of Australia. For all purposes requiring great strength, combined with great durability, they are unapproached.

Of late years these woods, and the forests which produce them, have attracted a great deal of attention in Europe, not only for the qualities of the timber, but for other properties which are being from time to time discovered by science, and promising extraordinary riches, in both medicine and the arts.

Possessing so many valuable qualities, combined with the fact that these trees are found growing in Australia in boundless forests, under extremes of climate, both as to heat and cold—ranging from 130 to 25 degrees Fahrenheit—it may be inferred that forests of them will some day be planted in many other parts of the world.

The following list comprises the principal species—

- EUCALYPTUS AMYGDALINA** (Messmate, or Almond-leaved Stringy Bark), a first-class timber for flooring boards, joists, and other house carpentry. It is like Stringy Bark, but the tree is a little larger, and is not so generally distributed. It is bad wood for domestic fuel, but it is first-rate smith's charcoal. 150 to 200 feet. 20s. per lb.
- E. BICOLOR** (Black Box), a highly valued timber tree; it is equal to the best Ironbark for all purposes for which that wood is used, and is more easily wrought. It is sometimes called "Ironbark Box." 100 to 150 feet. 30s. per lb.
- E. CITRIODORA** (Lemon-scented Gum), a useful timber; a native of Queensland. 10s. 6d. per oz.
- E. CORYMBOSA** (Bloodwood), a very large tree. Timber first-class for posts, piles, and such like. It is extremely durable in the ground. It is not a favourite as sawn timber, on account of its many gum veins; not a good fuel. 150 to 200 feet. 30s. per lb.
- E. GLOBULUS** (Tasmanian Blue Gum), a splendid fast growing timber tree, largely planted in India, Europe, Africa, and America. It is very valuable both for its hygienic properties as well as its timber. 20s. per lb.
- E. GONIOCALYX** (the New South Wales Blue Gum), a fine timber, largely used for fencing and building. 20s. per lb.
- E. HÆMASTOMA** (White Gum), yields gum resin largely, is not remarkable for its timber, but is a good domestic fuel. Height, 50 to 100 feet. 30s. per lb.
- E. HEMIPHOLIA** (Common Box) a hard but useful timber, strong, tough, and durable, but will not last as post or piles sunk in the ground. It is also a first-class fuel, both for domestic use and for steam or other industrial purposes. 100 to 150 feet. 30s. per lb.
- E. LONGIFOLIA** (Woollybutt), an average-sized tree. Fair timber for fencing and building purposes; it is a good fuel for domestic use; very durable, and is said to be less liable to the attack of the white ant than any other of the Eucalypti. 100 to 120 feet. 30s. per lb.
- E. MARGINATA** (Jarrah of Western Australia), very excellent timber; resists Teredo. 40s. per lb.
- E. MELIODORA** (Black Ironbark), one of the strongest and most durable timbers in the world. 30s. per lb.
- E. OBLIQUA** (Stringy Bark), the best wood for flooring boards, rafters, and sawn stuff generally. It is of very quick growth, inferior fuel, but produces the best charcoal for the forge. 120 feet. 20s. per lb.
- E. OBTUSIFOLIA** (Yellow Blackbutt), timber like the preceding, but softer and more easily worked, and of a yellow tint. It is a remarkably quick grower. 150 feet. 20s. per lb.
- E. PANICULATA** (Common Ironbark), for most purposes equal to the last species, is less inlocked, and is more easily split into shingles or palings; it is as lasting and as good fuel as other Ironbarks; the wood is not so dark in color. 150 feet. 30s. per lb.

AUSTRALIAN HARDWOOD TIMBER TREE SEEDS—continued.

- E. PANICULATA** var., **MICROPHYLLA** (Small-leaved or She Ironbark). The wood of this species is used for fencing and many purposes the same as the other Ironbarks. But the wood being of a nature more easy to work, it may be used in carpentry in many ways, to which the hardness of other sorts offers an obstacle; first-class fuel. 120 feet. 30s. per lb.
- E. PILULARIS** (Blackbutt), wood like Stringybark, and used for similar purposes. Small spars for this species are used for shipping. It is almost the only Eucalyptus that is used for this purpose; inferior fuel. 150 to 200 feet. 20s. per lb.
- E. PIPERITA** (Peppermint Gum). 30s. per lb.
- E. REGNANS** (Mountain Ash of Victoria). 40s. per lb.
- E. RESINIFERA** (Forest Mahogany), very durable, and fine for housework. 30s. per lb.
- E. ROBUSTA** (Swamp Mahogany), a good lasting timber for house carpentry and many kinds of turnery. It is not durable in the ground, but for other purposes it is very durable, and is not a favorite with the white ant. It is not remarkable as a burning wood. Its specific gravity is great. 150 feet. 30s. per lb.
- E. SALIGNA** (Weeping Gum), a fine fencing timber. 30s. per lb.
- E. SIDEROPHLOIA** (Dark or Broad-leaved Ironbark), the most valuable wood for piles, girders, railway sleepers, and for every purpose in which strength and durability are required; even shingles of a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thickness have been known to last sound on roofs for forty years. This species and the two following are the strongest of all Australian timbers, and are used for a greater number of purposes—spokes, shafts, poles, frames—by wheelwrights, the best telegraph posts, fencing of all kinds, and none are equal to it for cogs in mill work. It is superior to most as fuel for steam-engines, as it throws off more heat, &c., &c. 150 feet. 30s. per lb.
- E. TERETICORNIS** (Grey Gum or Red Gum), a very strong durable hardwood, almost equal to Ironbark for some purposes; lasts in the ground; inferior fuel. 150 feet. 30s. per lb.
- SYNCARPIA LAURIFOLIA** (Turpentine), one of the largest timber trees. It is remarkable as being a most difficult wood to consume by fire; it cannot be burned unless considerable trouble is taken to keep the fire alive. It is also peculiar as a timber, which that very destructive worm, the cobra or teredo, will not penetrate; consequently it is most suited for piles or jetties, in which situations it has proved extremely durable. 150 to 200 feet. 20s. per lb.
- ANGOPHORA SUBVELUTINA** (Apple Tree), a light timber, very durable for indoor work, floorings, &c., much used for bullock yokes, wheel naves, and any purpose requiring toughness combined with lightness. As fuel it does not afford strong heat, but burns with great facility, leaving nothing but a clean white ash. 100 to 120 feet. 30s. per lb.
- The above are the principal hardwoods, and compose the main forests of the country all belonging to the class called Gum family.
- The only other timbers so generally distributed are what are vulgarly known as Oaks, though not allied to the *Quercus*. The following species are the most used—
- CASUARINA TORULOSA** (Forest Oak), largely used for shingles, and greatly in favor for fuel for domestic use and heating bakers' ovens. It burns with a clear white ash, leaving no cinders. 40 feet. 20s. per lb.
- C. STRICTA** (She Oak), more tough than other species, and a smaller tree, used for tool handles. 20 to 30 feet. 20s. per lb.
- C. QUADRIVALVIS** (Swamp Oak), fuel, shingles and handles. 60 to 70 feet. 20s. per lb.

HEDGE SEEDS, &c.

- AFRICAN BOX THORN** (*Lycium Horridum*). This is one of the very best Hedge plants we have; very hardy and tenacious of life, produces large quantities of strong thorns, and bears clipping well. The seed is very small, and should be sown in spring in shallow drills not more than a quarter-inch deep. The plants may be set in the hedge rows during the following winter, and treated in the ordinary way. 1s. per oz.; 15s. per lb.
- OSAGE ORANGE**, (*Maclura Aurantiaca*), a well-known Hedge plant. 8s. per lb.
- CAPE BROOM**, 6s. per lb.
- KANGAROO ACACIA**, 6s. per lb.
- ACACIA DECURRENS**, best variety for tanning purposes. 6s. per lb.
- „ **PYCNANTHA**, also used for tanning. 4s. 6d. per lb.
- „ **DEALBATA**, the Silver Foliage Wattle. 6s. per lb.
- GREVILLEA ROBUSTA**, a useful shelter tree for hot climates. 5s. per oz.



OUR SYSTEM OF PACKING KITCHEN GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS

FOR TRANSIT BY RAIL OR STEAMER.

FOR the better preservation and safe carriage of our Seeds by rail and steamer, we have adopted a system of packing in neat wooden cases with a coloured label outside.

ANDERSON & CO.'S SELECT SEEDS

will, therefore, be easily recognised at Railway Station or Steamboat Wharf.



How to Test the Growing Quality of our Seeds quickly.

CUT two pieces of flannel or blanket to cover the upper surface of a plate or saucer; saturate the flannel in water, and spread one piece on the saucer or plate. Over this sprinkle a pinch of the seed to be tested, and cover it with the second piece of flannel; then place the saucer in a warm position indoors; light however is not important; do not allow the flannel to get dry at any time, and never allow water to stand in the saucer, pour off any surplus after thoroughly soaking the flannels, which, however, when the seed is placed between them must not be so wet as to drip and deposit water in the saucer. Seeds will germinate in a few days under this treatment—Lucerne, Clover, Grasses, Cabbage, Carrot, Onion, and in fact most seeds can be tested in this way.

USEFUL TABLE,

SHOWING QUANTITY REQUIRED PER ACRE AND WEIGHT PER BUSHEL.

	Quantity per acre.	Weight per bushel.
Beans, Heligoland or Tick	2 bushels	60 lbs.
Buckwheat	2 to 3 "	50 "
Peas, Field	2 bushels	60 "
Grasses, mixed	2 "	20 "
Couch Grass	20 lbs.	40 "
Cocksfoot	2 bushels	20 "
Prairie Grass	2 "	20 "
Perennial Rye Grass	2 "	20 "
Oats	2 to 3 bshs.	40 "
Barley	2 to 3 "	50 "
Rye	2 to 3 "	60 "
Tares or Vetches	1 bushel	60 "
Rib Grass	30 lbs.	60 "
Clover (in mixture with grasses) ..	6 "	60 "
Flax (for sowing for seed)	1/4 bushel	60 "
Flax (for fibre)	3 bushels	60 "
Sorghum (for grain or sugar, in drills)	1/4 bushel	40 "
Sorghum (for green fodder, broadcast)	1 "	40 "
Planter's Friend (for grain or sugar, in drills)	1/4 "	60 "
Planter's Friend (for green fodder, broadcast)	1 "	60 "
Lucerne (broadcast)	20 lbs.	60 "
Carrot	6 "	
Chicory	4 to 5 lbs.	
Cabbage, Field	2 lbs.	
Turnip	3 to 4 lbs.	
Mangel Wurzel	5 to 6 "	



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



OUR FLOWER SEEDS ARE ALWAYS THE BEST.

"The results I have obtained from your Flower Seeds for the past six years have been most satisfactory. The Double Portulaca I received from you last season produced the best flowers of the sort ever seen in Brisbane. I am pleased to send you the enclosed order."

"To Messrs. Anderson & Co., Seed Merchants,
"216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney."

"February 12th, 1890."

"JOHN LODER,
"The Gardens, Glendalore, South Brisbane."

"Kindly send me per return two packets of your best Pansy Seed. With some seed I had from you last year I took first prize at the Brisbane Nat. Exhibition."

"Messrs. Anderson & Co., Seed Merchants,
"216 and 218 Pitt Street, Sydney."

"February 17, 1890."

"ALBERT DUNLOP, M.D.,

"Ipswich, Queensland."



GENERAL LIST.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN COLUMNS BELOW.

Column No. 1 contains a number which is sufficient to distinguish either species or variety required, and can be made use of instead of the names while ordering; the second column shows the duration of the plant; the third column shows the time of sowing; the fourth column shows the months during which plant is in bloom; the fifth column shows the height in inches, unless otherwise marked; and the sixth column the price per packet.

DURATION.—For H.A., read Hardy Annual; a plant with robust constitution, which will stand a slight degree of frost, can be raised from seed in the open, and flowered within six months, but only lasts one season.

For H.H.A., read Half-hardy Annual; in all respects like the Hardy Annual with the exception of being less hardy. For H.P., read Hardy Perennial; a plant which can be raised from seed, and bloomed within twelve months, and which will continue to bloom each season for several years.

For T.P., read Tender Perennials; plants which last for several years, but which from their constitution are more suitable for pot culture, and are often better raised from seed every year, so as to secure well-shaped plants.

TIME TO SOW.—Spring or Autumn—see fourth column.

FLOWERING SEASON.—The numbers represent the months of the year during which the plant is in flower, thus, 9 to 12 indicates that the plant is in bloom from September to December.

HEIGHT is given in inches.

NOTE.—We have followed the English classification of Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials, but it is not strictly correct, and is subject to considerable variation; for in our mild climate Annuals which would have been killed during an English winter, will here often live and bloom a second year, thus becoming Biennials; while plants known as Biennials only in England would in a mild district of our Colony be more correctly classed as Perennials, as they will often bloom from year to year, and assume quite a shrubby appearance.

IMPORTANT.—If Flower Seeds are ordered by numbers, please give date of the Catalogue from which they are taken.

No.	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Dura- tion.	Sow during	Flowering Months.	Height in inches.	Price per pkt.
1	ABRONIA. Beautiful trailer, with rosy Verbena-like flowers.	hhA.	Spring.	11 to 4	6	s. d. 0 3
2	UMBELLATA	hhA.		11 to 4	6	0 6
3	ACROCLINIUM. Producing daisy-like everlasting flowers.	hA.		11 to 4	12	0 3
4	ROSEUM. Single rose colour, dark eye —(fl. pl.), double variety	hA.		11 to 4	12	0 6
5	ADONIS. Free flowering hardy plants, with feathery foliage.	hA.	Autumn and Spring	10 to 4	12	0 3
6	VERNALIS	hA.		10 to 4	15	0 3
7	ÆSTIVALIS FLOS	hA.		10 to 4	15	0 3
	AGERATUM. Hardy blooming plants, and useful for cutting.	hP.	Spring	1 to 12	18	0 3
	IMPERIAL DWARF BLUE.. .. .	hP.		1 to 12	18	0 3



AMARANTHUS, FEATHERED



ASTER, PERFECTION.



AMARANTHUS CAUDATUS.



AMARANTHUS, GLOBE.



ASTER, GERMAN QUILLED.



AGERATUM.



AMARANTHUS, GLOBE (*Nana Compacta*)



AQUILEGIA.

Flower Seeds—continued.

For Explanation of Abbreviations, see page 51.

No.	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Dura- tion.	Sow during	Flowering Months.	Height in inches.	Price per pkt.
8	ALONSOA. Bright crimson scarlet, very showy flowers	tP.	Autumn and Spring	8 to 5	12	s. d. 0 3
9	WARSCWICZII	tP.		11 to 5	12	0 6
10	GRANDIFLORA " <i>Chamois</i> ,"					
11	ALYSSUM MARITIMUM (<i>Sweet Alysum</i>). One of the hardiest and best annuals; produces small trusses of flowers in great pro- fusion: should be cut down after flowering to promote new growth.	hA. hP.	Spring.	8 to 5 8 to 5	12 9	0 3 0 3
12	SAXATILE , yellow perennial					
13	AMARANTHUS. Coloured foliage, plants beautiful during the Summer	hA.			24	0 3
14	TRICOLOUR, red, green, and yellow leaves, very ornamental, beauti- ful tropical coloured foliage.. .. .	hA.	Spring.		36	0 6
15	SALICIFOLIUS , long, narrow, graceful foliage, crimson plumes ..	hA.			36	0 6
16	HENDERII , bronze and red	hA.			36	0 6
17	MAGNIFICUS , green, yellow, and gold	hA.			36	0 6
18	ANAGALLIS. Pretty free flowering Annual.	hA.		9 to 4	6	0 3
19	PHILLIPSII , large blue	hA.		9 to 4	6	0 3
20	GRANDIFLORA GARIBALDI , crimson	hA.				
21	ANEMONE. A tuberous-rooted plant, but easily produced from seed of magnificent colours, and flowers early in Spring, when flowers are scarce; it requires good soil, well drained.	hP.		7 to 9	12	0 6
22	MIXED					
23	ANTIRRHINUM (<i>Snaptagon</i>). Beautiful hardy blooming plants, with fine spikes of flowers. The <i>Tom Thumb</i> varieties are very fine.	hP.	Autumn and Spring	8 to 4	18	0 3
24	MAJUS , tall, various colours mixed	hP.		8 to 4	18	0 3
25	BRILLIANT , scarlet, golden, and white	hP.		8 to 4	18	0 3
26	DELILA , carmine, white throat	hP.	Autumn and Spring	8 to 4	18	0 3
27	GALATHEE , crimson	hP.		8 to 4	18	0 3
28	PICTURATUM , striped and spotted.. .. .	hP.		8 to 4	18	0 6
29	TOM THUMB VARIETIES , mixed	hP.		8 to 4	12	0 3
30	AQUILEGIA, or COLUMBINE.	hP.	Autumn and Spring	7 to 10	24	0 3
31	MIXED	hP.		7 to 10	18	1 0
32	SKINNERI , scarlet, tipped with yellow, very handsome species ..	hP.		7 to 10	18	0 6
33	NIVEA , creamy white, semi-double	hP.				
34	ARMERIA CEPHALOTUS ALBA. A fine variety of the large flowered Thrift; flowers pure white; fine for cutting	hP.		7 to 10	12	1 0
35	ASTERS.					
36	NEW GLOBE FLOWERED	hhA.	Spring.	10 to 1	12	0 6
37	NEW DWARF BOUQUET , 8 inches high } various colours	hhA.		10 to 1	8	0 6
38	PERFECTION (<i>Benary's Improved</i>)	hhA.		10 to 1	12	0 6
39	PYRAMIDAL FLOWERED NEW DWARF	hhA.	Spring.	10 to 1	6	0 6
40	QUILLED GERMAN , various	hhA.		10 to 1	12	0 6
41	QUEEN OF THE MARKET , very early; red, rose, white and blue	hhA.		10 to 1	12	1 0
42	TRIUMPH , deep scarlet, a very abundant bloomer	hhA.		10 to 1	8	1 0
43	AURICULA. An old English favourite.	hP.	Spring.	6 to 9	6	0 6
44	CHOICE MIXED					
45	BALSAM. Our new Balsams are from the most superb strain; with beautiful form and colours. The <i>Solferino</i> is of perfect form, and the colours are quite new; the flowers are delicately striped and spotted.	hP.				
46	CARNATION , striped and flaked	hhA.	Spring.	10 to 4	15	0 3
47	SOLFERINO , striped and spotted	hhA.		10 to 4	15	0 3
48	CAMELLIA FLOWERED , self coloured	hhA.		10 to 4	15	0 3
49	CHOICE MIXED	hhA.	Spring.	10 to 4	15	0 3
50	NEW SCARLET FLOWERED. Flower $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; very brilliant and showy	hhA.		10 to 4	15	1 6
51	BARTONIA AUREA. A useful show Annual.	hA.				
52	YELLOW			10 to 3	18	0 3
53	BEGONIA.					
54	TUBEROUS ROOTED. Fine decorative plant, very handsome, and easily cultivated in pots; handsome foliage and charming flowers ..	tP.	Autumn and Spring.	12 to 6	18	1 0
55	BRACHYCOME (<i>Swan River Daisy</i>). Very hardy and stands dry weather well; pretty little annual, and well worth a place; sow in Spring or Autumn.	hA.				
56	IBERIDIFOLIA , blue	hA.		8 to 11	6	0 3
57	white.. .. .	hA.		8 to 11	6	0 3



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



BALSAM.



CINERARIA CANDIDISSIMA.



CAMPANULA.



CENTAUREA.



BEGONIA.



Flower Seeds—continued.

For Explanation of Abbreviations, see page 51.

No.	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Duration.	Sow during	Flowering Months.	Height in inches.	Price per pkt.
	BROWALLIA. Most desirable plants, which cover themselves with a profusion of elegant blossoms, should be sown early.					s. d.
46	ALATA CÆRULEA, blue	hA.	} Spring.	8 to 11	15	0 3
47	ALBA, white	hA.		8 to 11	15	0 3
48	ROEZLII. This variety is double the size of other varieties; it flowers in great profusion during the entire season	hA.		8 to 11	15	0 6
	CALCEOLARIA. A charming plant for frame, conservatory, or bush house culture; requiring rich light fibrous soil, and plenty pot room; it is a tender plant, however, and should not be watered over the foliage.					
49	MIXED, finest strain, all colours	tP.	} Spring.	9 to 2	18	1 0
50	THOMSON'S DALKEITH PARK STRAIN, spotted and blotched	tP.		9 to 2	18	1 0
51	HYBRIDA STRIATA. A beautifully striped new Calceolaria	tP.		9 to 2	18	1 0
52	SHRUBBY, large flowered, self coloured flowers	tP.		9 to 2	12	1 0
53	TIGRINA PUMILA COMPACTA, flowers finely marked and spotted	tP.		9 to 2	12	1 0
	CALANDRINIA. Fine flowering plants; will grow in any soil; of a dwarf habit, and suitable for edgings.					
54	DISCOLOUR, rose lilac	hA.	} Spring.	10 to 3	12	0 3
55	UMBELLATA, rose	hA.		10 to 3	12	0 3
	CALLIOPSIS. This is one of the best of our hardy annuals, and forms a most beautiful and striking object in the garden; it is not particular as to soil, will grow anywhere.					
56	BICOLOR HYBRIDA FL. PL., a double variety; flowers stand much longer	hA.	} Autumn and Spring.	9 to 6	18	0 6
57	DRUMMONDII, yellow, crimson centre	hA.		9 to 6	18	0 3
58	ATROPURPUREA, rich purplish crimson	hA.		9 to 6	24	0 3
	CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bells). This is one of the finest strains of the favourite Canterbury Bells, the colours being very distinct, and flowers of fine form.					
59	DOUBLE BLUE	hP.	} Autumn.	10 to 4	24	0 3
60	" WHITE	hP.		10 to 4	24	0 3
61	" ROSE	hP.		10 to 4	24	0 3
62	SINGLE BLUE	hP.		10 to 4	24	0 3
63	" WHITE	hP.		10 to 4	24	0 3
64	" ROSE	hP.		10 to 4	24	0 3
	The single varieties are exceedingly showy and free flowering.					
65	CALYCANTHEMA, charming variety, broad saucer-like outer petal	hP.		10 to 4	14	0 3
66	MACROSTYLA, handsome violet	hP.	} Autumn.	10 to 4	18	0 6
67	MEDIA STRIATA, the flowers of this variety are white, streaked with violet	hP.		10 to 4	18	0 6
	CANARY CREEPER. —See Tropæolum.					
	CANDYTUFT (Iberis). The whole of the family are well worth a place, but the white and crimson are, perhaps, the best; they should be sown early and late, and can be transplanted; they bloom in profusion, and are most useful for bouquets; should be in every garden					
68	PURPLE, large flowered fine trusses	hA.	} Autumn and Spring.	9 to 3	12	0 3
69	WHITE, large flowered, very effective	hA.		9 to 3	12	0 3
70	NEW CREAMY WHITE	hA.		9 to 6	12	0 3
71	CARMINE, a beautiful distinct variety; flowers a mass of vivid carmine	hA.		9 to 6	6	0 3
72	TOM THUMB, pure white	hA.		9 to 6	6	0 3
73	WHITE ROCKET, magnificent spikes	hA.		9 to 3	12	0 3
74	DWARF CRIMSON	hA.		9 to 3	12	0 3
75	PERENNIAL (<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>)	hP.		9 to 3	8	0 6
	CANTERBURY BELLS. See Campanula.					
	CARNATION. The first-named varieties are specially fine, and should produce a large percentage of first-class flowers, being saved from a magnificent collection of named sorts.					
76	BIZARRE AND FLAKED STRIPED, extra	hP.	} Autumn and Spring.	9 to 11	15	1 0
77	DOUBLE FINEST MIXED	hP.		9 to 11	15	1 0
78	GERMANIA, new variety, yellow	hP.		9 to 11	15	2 0
79	GRENADIN, flowers brilliant double scarlet; a good border plant	hP.		9 to 11	15	1 0
80	FINEST ITALIAN	hP.		9 to 11	15	1 0
81	PERPETUAL FLOWERING	hP.		9 to 11	15	1 0



CENTAUREA, BLUE CORNFLOWER.



CINERARIA, DWARF.



DIANTHUS, HEDDEWIGII.



DIANTHUS, LACINIATUS.



CALCEOLARIA.



CENTAUREA MOSCHATA.



DOUBLE DAISY.



DELPHINIUM CASHMERIANUM.



Flower Seeds—continued.

For Explanation of Abbreviations, see page 51.

No.	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Dura- tion.	Sow during	Flowering Months.	Height in inches.	Price per pkt.
82	CASTILLEJA INDIVISA. A lovely annual. Bright crimson scarlet	hA.	Spring	9 to 12	18	1 0
	CELOSIA (<i>Cockscomb</i>). An old English favourite. The two first named produce large cockscomb-like heads of brilliant crimson; the latter bears its flowers in feathery spikes; should have the leader pinched out, which will improve its habit.					
83	DWARF CRIMSON	hhA.		11 to 4	18	0 6
84	CARTER'S EMPRESS COCKSCOMB. A very fine variety, extremely double, colour bright crimson	hhA.		11 to 4	12	1 0
85	CRIMSON FEATHERED	hhA.		11 to 1	12	0 3
	CENTAUREA (<i>Cornflower</i>). This is one of the most useful annuals in cultivation; it blooms during Winter in profusion, and is most useful for cutting for bouquets; it has various colours—blue, white, rose, &c.; though in Winter and Spring its flowers are much larger, still a succession can be kept up throughout the year; the plants should stand one foot apart, and can be transplanted.					
86	RED	hA.	Autumn and Spring.	8 to 6	12	0 3
87	WHITE	hA.		8 to 6	12	0 3
88	BLUE	hA.		8 to 6	12	0 3
89	MIXED	hA.		8 to 6	12	0 3
90	MOSCHATA CÆRULEA	hA.		8 to 6	24	0 3
91	— ATROPURPUREA	hA.		8 to 6	24	0 3
92	— ALBA	hA.		8 to 6	24	0 3
	CENTRANTHUS. A pretty annual, adapted for masses or edgings; bears trusses of flowers in abundance; is a general favourite.					
93	MACROSIPHON , pink	hA.		8 to 11	12	0 3
94	CHENOPODIUM ATRIPLICIS. VICTORIA , a beautiful ornamental foliage plant of pyramidal shape...	hA.			36	1 0
	CHRYSANTHEMUM ANNUAL (<i>Marguerites</i>). These varieties are strong growers, hardy, and very showy, splendid for cutting, and keep a long time in water.					
95	BURRIGI , annual variety	hA.	Spring	9 to 3	12	0 3
96	CARINATUM GOLDEN FEATHER , hardy variety, golden foliage, large flowers, yellow and crimson circles, dark centre	hA.		9 to 3	12	0 6
97	TRICOLOR DUNNETTII (<i>Flore pleno</i>), annual	hA.		9 to 3	12	0 3
98	CORONARIUM SULPHUREUM, FLORE PLENO					
	CHRYSANTHEMUM PERENNIAL.					
99	INDICUM FLORE PLENO , useful for Autumn flowering	hP.		3 to 6	24	0 6
100	POMPONE , varieties, small daisy-like flowers	hP.		3 to 6	18	0 6
	CINERARIA. A most elegant and well-known bush-house plant.					
101	CHOICEST MIXED , dwarf strain	tP.	Autumn	7 to 10	12	1 0
102	HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA , James' and Weatherill's strain	tP.		7 to 10	18	1 0
103	DOUBLE	tP.		J to 10	18	1 0
	These charming plants should be raised in a frame, in pots or boxes, and transplanted rapidly into small sized pots, and again into blooming pots as soon as the smaller pots are well filled with roots; use light soil, some old cow manure, a little sand, and old vegetable mould such as is made from decayed leaves; transfer to bush-house soon as established in blooming pots					
104	CINERARIA ACANTHIFOLIA , white bedding plant	hP.	Spring		12	0 6
105	MARITIMA CANDIDISSIMA , new variety, large white leaves	hP.			12	0 6
106	MARITIMA , fine silver foliage, much used for carpet gardening	hP.			9	0 3
	These three varieties, although classed as "Cinerarias," are grown as hardy foliage plants only, their beautiful silvery leaves being very effective in carpet bedding—they are of no value as flowering plants.					
	CLARKIA. A very showy, hardy annual.					
107	ELEGANS , purplish rose	hA.		8 to 3	18	0 3
108	— FLORE PLENO , rose, double variety	hA.		8 to 3	18	0 3
	CLIANTHUS. This magnificent plant is a native of the warmer and driest portions of Southern and Western Australia, and is commonly known as "Parrot's Bill," which it somewhat resembles; the flowers are brilliant crimson, about three inches long, and in the centre there is a large clear black marking. This plant is a trailer, and is a little difficult to cultivate, but will repay all trouble. Sow from July to end of September, in a sunny situation; a sandy soil is most suitable, but in any ordinary good loam, well enriched with old manure, it will bloom well.					
			Autumn and Spring			
109	DAMPIERII (<i>Desert Pea</i>). Sturts	hhP.		7 to 4		0 6
110	PUNICEUS (<i>Glory Pea</i>). A very handsome shrub resembling the above, but more easily grown; erect habit	hhP.		7 to 4	72	0 6



DIANTHUS DIADEMATUS.



GAILLARDIA LORENZIANA.



COLEUS, CHOICE.



CLANTHUS DAMPIERII.



CONVOLVULUS MINOR.



DIANTHUS, SWEET WILLIAM.



CYCLAMEN.



Flower Seeds—continued.

For Explanation of Abbreviations, see page 51.

No.	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Dura- tion.	Sow during	Flowering Months.	Height in inches.	Price per pkt.
	CLINTONIA. Charming little plant for edging, pots, or rockeries; the seed should be sown in boxes and transplanted, being very fine.					<i>s. d.</i>
111	PULCHELLA, blue with yellow centre	hA.	Spring	10 to 2	6	0 3
112	COBÆA SCANDENS. The most useful of all ornamental climbers; it produces magnificent large bell-shaped blue flowers; it is a rapid grower, and has fine foliage; should be planted in rich soil, during Autumn, or else raised in pots or boxes during Winter, and planted out in early Spring.. .. .	hA	Autumn and Spring	8 to 2	72	0 6
113	COLLINSIA BICOLOR. A pretty little tribe of free blossoming annuals, though not particularly attractive; should be sown in Autumn; lilac and white	hA.		8 to 2	12	0 3
	COLEUS. This strain of seed is saved from a superb collection As a foliage plant the Coleus, for ordinary cultivation, cannot be surpassed; easily grown, and admirably adapted to our climate		Autumn & Spring			
114	SPLENDID MIXED	tP.			18	1 0
	CONVOLVULUS. "MORNING GLORY." Charming free blooming plants. A bed of the Minor variety is most beautiful when in flower; and, for a quick growing creeper of the annual tribe, none can surpass Major and its varieties; its foliage is good, and the flowers in early morning are truly magnificent.					
115	MINOR, dwarf mixed; a variety of colours	hA.		8 to 3	12	0 3
116	— new rose. A charming annual with golden bands	hA.	Spring.	9 to 3	12	0 6
117	MAJOR, tall, mixed. This is a climber suitable for trellis	hA.		9 to 3	120	0 3
118	MAURITANICUS. Very pretty variety, suitable for hanging baskets	hhP.		9 to 3		0 6
	CORNFLOWER. (See Centaurea)					
119	COWSLIP. (<i>Primula veris</i>)	hP.		7 to 10	9	0 6
	CYCLAMEN. A most interesting tribe of tuberous plants, easily produced from seed if grown in light soil, and in a box or sheltered corner; they will not flower till the second season, but will then repay all trouble. A moist, sandy piece of ground is most suitable for them, but a much better result will be obtained if grown in pots in a frame or bush-house.					
120	PERSICUM, various; many beautiful shades	hP.		7 to 10	6	0 6
121	"ALBERT VICTOR," a dwarf cyclamen; flowers intense brilliant crimson carmine	hP.		7 to 10	6	2 0
122	GIGANTEUM. Fine form, and a very free flowering variety	hP.		7 to 10	6	1 0
123	— DELICATUM. Flowers lovely snowy white petals	hP.		7 to 10	6	1 6
124	DAISY. LONGFELLOW. —This Daisy is of unusual size, and very double, with dark rose-coloured flowers. Owing to the length and stiffness of its flower stalks, it is very valuable for bouquets.. .. .	hP.		8 to 11	4	1 0
125	DOUBLE, mixed	hP.		8 to 11	4	0 6
	DAHLIA. This universal favourite is easily raised from seed, but there is a great probability of a large percentage of the flowers being single; however, the following are from choice flowers. Seedlings will flower, if sown early, the first season.					
126	FINEST VARIETIES, large flowered	hP.	Autumn and Spring.	10 to 3	36	0 6
127	POMPONE, or small flowered varieties	hP.		10 to 3	18	0 6
128	NEW SINGLE VARIETIES. This new class of Dahlias is largely used for bedding and decorative purposes. They are easily raised from seed. The flowers are star shaped, and of very brilliant colours.	hP.		10 to 3	36	1 0
	DELPHINIUM.					
129	CANDELABRUM	hA.		8 to 4	18	0 3
130	CASHMERIANUM, a new very fine dark blue variety	hP.		8 to 4	18	0 6
131	ZALIL. A very handsome variety; yellow flowered; blooms 8 to 16 inches in length	hP.		8 to 4	18	2 0
	DESERT PEA. (See <i>Clianthus</i>).					
	DIANTHUS. The varieties of this magnificent tribe adapt themselves particularly well to our climate, and will bloom nearly the entire season. The first six varieties are magnificent flowering biennials with a great variety of colours and shades; the flowers are of immense size, and the plants bloom all the season through. The last two named are the old favourite "Sweet William" of perennial duration; they produce fine trusses of bloom, with an endless variety of colour.					
132	ATROPUPURENS, fl. pl.	hB.		9 to 5	12	0 6
133	DIADEMATUS, fl. pl. (Diadem Pink), extra fine double flowers, very showy	hB.		9 to 5	12	0 6
134	IMPERIALIS, fl. pl., extra fine, mixed	hB.		9 to 5	12	0 6



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GODETIA, LADY ALBEMARLE.



ERIGERON AURANTICUS.



GAILLARDIA PICTA.



GODETIA RUBICUNDA SPLENDENS.



Flower Seeds—continued.

For Explanation of Abbreviations, see page 51.

No.	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Dura- tion.	Sow during	Flowering Months.	Height in inches.	Price per pkt.
DIANTHUS—Continued.						
135	ATROPURPUREUS ALBA MARGINATUS, fl. pl., the new Mourning Pink	hB.	Autumn and Spring.	9 to 5	12	0 6
136	HEDDEWEGII, various	hB.		9 to 5	12	0 3
137	— flore pleno	hB.		9 to 5	12	0 3
138	LACINIATUS, various large fringed variety	hB.		9 to 5	12	0 3
139	SNOWFLAKE, a fine pure white variety, of the laced section of China pinks	hB.		9 to 5	9	0 6
140	EASTERN QUEEN	hB.		9 to 5	9	0 3
141	CRIMSON BELL	hB.		9 to 5	9	0 3
142	CRIMSON KING, brilliant blood red in colour; a companion flower to Snowflake	hB.		9 to 5	9	0 6
143	CHINENSIS (Indian Pink)	hB.		9 to 5	9	0 3
144	BARBATUS (Sweet William), various	hP.		9 to 12	12	0 3
145	—AURICULA-EYED (Sweet William)	hP.		9 to 12	12	0 3
DIGITALIS (Foxglove). A well-known English favourite, does well here, is easy of cultivation, and very striking when in flower; it requires plenty of space, and is not suitable for small gardens.						
146	GLOXINOIDES	hP.		8 to 11	36	0 3
147	IVERY'S FINE SPOTTED VARIETIES	hP.		8 to 11	36	0 6
DOLICHOS. A quick growing climber, bearing small red pea-shaped blossoms in clusters; capital for covering an old wall or fence.						
148	LIGNOSUS	hP.		10 to 12	240	0 3
ERIGERON.						
149	AURANTIACUS, bright orange flowers	hP.	Spring.	10 to 2	10	0 6
ESCHSCHOLTZIA. This is one of the most beautiful of the Californian annuals; has handsome foliage, expands its flowers to the blaze of the sun, and is of dazzling brightness; it wants plenty of space, and will thrive in any ordinary soil.						
150	CALIFORNICA, bright yellow	hA.		8 to 4	9	0 3
151	—ALBA PLENA, a beautiful double white Eschscholtzia	hA.		8 to 4	9	0 3
152	CROCEA, deep yellow	hA.		8 to 4	9	0 3
153	MANDARIN, beautiful distinct variety; very showy and handsome	hA.		8 to 4	9	0 3
154	NEW DOUBLE, is quite as hardy as the common variety, and blooms profusely	hA.		8 to 4	9	0 3
155	EVERLASTING PEA (Lathyrus Latifolius). This variety is much harder than the Sweet Pea, grows stronger, and keeps a long time in bloom; it has no perfume however	hP.		10 to 4	60	0 6
FORGET-ME-NOT. (See Myosotis.)						
FOXGLOVE. (See Digitalis.)						
GAILLARDIA. A most hardy plant, blooms throughout the Summer in the driest soil; very attractive. Sow in Autumn.						
156	PICTA	hP.	Autumn and Spring.	8 to 4	18	0 3
157	—LORENZIANA, flowers pale yellow and deep crimson	hP.		8 to 4	18	0 3
158	—AURORA BOREALIS	hP.		8 to 4	18	0 3
GERANIUMS. (See Pelargoniums.)						
GILIA. Handsome dwarf annual when grown in a mass or in clumps; flowers small, but produced in great profusion.						
159	TRICOLOR	hA.		10 to 1	9	0 3
GLADIOLUS.						
160	CHOICE MIXED. This magnificent genus is easily raised, and from hybridised seeds the variety of colour and tints obtainable is endless; sandy soil is most suitable for raising seedlings, which can be done either in boxes, in the first instance, or else in the open ground. Allow the plants to remain where they are raised from seed one season, and in the Spring of the succeeding year plant out the small bulbets, which will be found to have formed, into rich light soil. When in full growth give plenty of moisture, and a little liquid manure	hP.		8 to 4	35	0 6
GLOXINIA. One of the handsomest tender tuberous plants in cultivation; requires frame culture to germinate the seeds, and pot cultivation and the shelter of a frame, bush house, or conservatory; the fleshy velvety leaves are extremely beautiful, and the flowers are charming in the extreme, the colours most varied from deep crimson to pure white, with a scarlet blotch on the throat, and the plants bloom a long time.						
161	GRANDIFLORA CRASSIFOLIA ERECTA, a very distinct beautiful species	tP.	Spring.	9 to 11	9	1 0



DIANTHUS, CRIMSON BELL AND EASTERN QUEEN.



SINGLE DAHLIA.



GOMPKRENA GLOBOSA.



GLOXINIA.



Flower Seeds—continued.

For Explanation of Abbreviations, see page 51.

No.	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Dura- tion.	Sow during	Flowering Months.	Height in inches.	Price per pkt.
	GLOBE AMARANTHUS. (<i>See Gomphrena.</i>)					s. d.
	GODETIA. A pretty tribe, but, like the Clarkia, will not stand our hot summer: they should, therefore, be sown during Autumn.					
162	RUBICUNDA	hA.	Autumn and Spring.	10 to 12	21	0 3
163	—SPLENDENS very double, purple blotch on each petal	hA.		10 to 12		0 3
164	DUCHESS OF ALBANY, a superb white variety, crimson blotches on each petal	hA.		10 to 12	12	0 6
165	LADY ALBEMARLE, carmine crimson, flowers very large, 4 inches across	hA.		10 to 12	12	0 3
	GOLDEN FEATHER. (<i>See Pyrethrum.</i>)					
	GOMPHRENA.					
166	GLOBOSA (<i>Globe Amaranthus</i>), purple	hhA.	Spring.	10 to 5	18	0 3
167	—GOLDEN YELLOW	hhA.		10 to 5	18	0 3
168	—NANA COMPACTA (<i>New Dwarf Globe Amaranthus</i>)	hhA.		10 to 5	6	0 6
	HEARTSEASE. (<i>See Pansy.</i>)					
	HELICHRYSUM. Everlasting flowers, of great beauty, hardy, and free blooming, and very useful for cutting; plants about 2½ feet to 3 feet high, suit our climate admirably, and produce their brilliant flowers at a season most wanted.					
169	COMPOSITUM MAXIMUM ATROSANGUINEA	hA.	Autumn and Spring.	10 to 2	30	0 3
170	BRACTEATUM, yellow	hA.		10 to 2	30	0 3
171	MACRANTHUM, pink	hA.		10 to 2	30	0 3
172	MONSTROSUM ROSEUM. A delicate rose-coloured everlasting ..	hA.		10 to 2	30	0 3
173	ALBA FLORA PLENA, pure white	hA.		10 to 2	30	0 3
	HELIANTHUS. The well-known Sunflower, of majestic stature, attaining (as it does sometimes) 8 to 10 feet, with flowers of enormous size					
174	ARGOPHYLLUS	hA.	Spring.	11 to 4	60	0 3
175	CALIFORNICUS, fl. pl.	hA.		11 to 4	60	0 3
176	GLOBOSUS FISTULOSUS. A very ornamental form of Sunflower	hA.		11 to 4	48	0 3
	HELIOTROPIUM. (<i>Heliotrope.</i>) A favourite flower, requires considerable care. In raising the seed, sow in a box, and place a sheet of glass over it until the plants appear, then give plenty of air, and pot off as soon as possible.					
177	PERUVIANUM	tP.	Autumn and Spring.	8 to 5	36	0 6
	HIBISCUS.					
178	AFRICANUS, cream-coloured. An annual variety Of this brilliant family other varieties cannot be procured from seed, but plants can be obtained.—(<i>See list of plants in this Catalogue.</i>)	hA.	Spring.	10 to 2	18	0 3
	HOLLYHOCK. This noble plant possesses spikes of flowers six feet high, studded with splendid camelia-like flowers, some three feet of their length; it is not difficult to grow from seed if sown in Autumn					
179	CHOICE MIXED	tP.	Autumn and Spring.	10 to 2	72	0 6
180	EXTRA CHOICE, show varieties	tP.		10 to 2	72	1 0
	HUMEA. A handsome and graceful plant, about six feet high, a native of Australia, though little cultivated; its large foliage has a peculiar perfume, though not by any means disagreeable; it flowers in tall feathery spikes, which makes it highly desirable for ornamental purposes.					
181	ELEGANS	hB.	Spring.	11 to 4	72	0 3
182	—ALBA, a white variety, very elegant in growth, and free flowering, the pure white flowers contrasting finely with the dark green foliage	hB.		11 to 4	60	0 3
	IBERIS. (<i>Candytuft.</i>) A beautiful free flowering variety of this favourite flower, quite distinct.					
183	GIBALTARICA, flowers of a pure pink and white, extra large ..	hA.		9 to 3	9	0 6
	ICE PLANT. (<i>See Mesembryanthemum.</i>)					
	IPOMEA. A splendid family of climbers, rapid growers, fine foliage, and have handsome Convolvulus-like flowers; they are all beautiful.					
184	LEARII. This is, perhaps, the gem of the family, with dazzling deep blue flowers, and fine foliage; it is almost perennial, grows very freely, and soon covers a trellis or fence	hP.	Autumn and Spring.	10 to 4	120	1 0
185	HEDERACEA SUPERBA	hA.		10 to 4	120	0 3
186	LIMBATA ELEGANTISSIMA	hA.		10 to 4	120	0 3



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HELIANTHUS FISTULOSUS (*Sunflower*).



HELICHRYSUM.



HELICHRYSUM BRACTEATUM.



HOLLYHOCK.



DIGITALIS (*FOXGLOVE*).



HELIOTROPE.



IBERIS GIBALTARICA.



HELICHRYSUM
GRAND, FL. PL.



GLOXINIA.



Flower Seeds—continued.

For Explanation of Abbreviations, see page 51.

No	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Dura- tion.	Sow during	Flowering Months.	Height in inches.	Price per pkt.
	IPOMEA—Continued. The two following varieties are quite distinct, having elegant feathery and ivy-leaved foliage, with small scarlet flowers; they are very attractive and beautiful.					s. d.
187	QUAMOCLIT, scarlet, small handsome foliage	hA.		10 to 4	120	0 3
188	— HEDERÆFOLIA (ivy-leaved) an elegant climber; flowers scarlet	hA.		10 to 4	60	0 3
	IPOMOPSIS. An interesting class of plants, producing long spikes of flowers, delicately spotted; have graceful foliage, and if planted in a sheltered position are very attractive. A very beautiful plant, impatient of wet; does not transplant. Will well repay every attention.					
189	ELEGANS	tB.		11 to 2	36	0 3
	JACOBÆA. (<i>Senecio.</i>) A rapid growing annual; the single variety much resembles the Cineraria in flower and profusion of bloom, and a bed has a grand effect; the double varieties are very fine, useful for cutting; sow in Autumn, and transplant.					
190	DOUBLE WHITE	hA.		9 to 2	12	0 3
191	DOUBLE DARK CRIMSON	hA.		9 to 2	12	0 3
192	DOUBLE DWARF BLUE	hA.		9 to 2	12	0 3
	KAULFUSSIA. Pretty dwarf-growing annual, with Daisy-like flowers					
193	AMELLOIDES	hA.		9 to 2	6	0 3
	LANTANA. A very pretty hardy perennial plant; the dwarf French varieties are particularly handsome; are not more than twelve inches, and cover themselves with trusses of Verbena-like flowers.		Autumn and Spring.			
194	MIXED FRENCH VARIETIES	hP.		10 to 4	12	0 6
	LARKSPUR. One of the most valuable of our hardy annuals, producing flower spikes six to eight inches in length; some of the varieties bear fine double flowers.					
195	DWARF ROCKET, DOUBLE, various	hA.		9 to 9	12	0 3
196	PURE WHITE DOUBLE BRANCHING	hA.		9 to 6	24	0 3
197	DWARF STOCK, FLOWERED, various	hA.		9 to 6	12	0 3
198	RANUNCULUS, FLOWERED, violet; a new and distinct variety..	hA.		9 to 6	12	0 3
199	NEW GIANT HYACINTH, FLOWERED. This showy Larkspur is a favourite flower, produces a magnificent spike of bloom, various colours	hA.		9 to 6	18	0 6
	LATHYRUS ODORATUS (SWEET PEA). An old English favourite, to be found in every cottage garden, free-blooming, and delightfully fragrant; to prolong blooming, remove all seed pods soon as they appear.					
200	FINEST MIXED	hA.		10 to 1	36	0 3
201	WHITE	hA.		10 to 1	36	0 3
202	SCARLET (INVINCIBLE)	hA.		10 to 1	36	0 3
203	BUTTERFLY, white, laced with lavender; a superb variety ..	hA.		10 to 1	36	0 3
204	VIOLET QUEEN, beautiful light mauve, dwarf, and fine form ..	hA.		10 to 1	36	0 3
	LAVATERA. Showy plant for flower beds; green and white.					
205	ARBOREA VARIEGATA	hA.			18	0 6
	LEPTOSIPHON. A pretty little delicate annual, wants sowing early, and in a sheltered position if possible.					
206	ANDROSACEUS	hA.	Spring.	10 to 2	6	0 3
207	NEW FRENCH HYBRID	hA.		10 to 2	6	0 3
	LIMNANTHES. Very free-blooming dwarf annual, suitable for edging, and a good contrast to Nemophila; slightly fragrant.					
208	GRANDIFLORUS	hA.		10 to 2	6	0 3
	LINARIA. One of the most beautiful and useful annuals grown for Spring flowering; has tall spikes of Lobelia-like flowers.					
209	BIPARTITA SPENDIDA, striped and spotted	hP.	Autumn and Spring.	9 to 6	12	0 3
210	STRIATA, various colours, striped	hP.		9 to 6	12	0 3
	LINUM. Undoubtedly the finest scarlet annual in cultivation; its flowers are of the most striking brilliancy, and are produced on slender, graceful stems; its foliage is good, and it blooms profusely. The plants should stand 12 inches apart; seed should be soaked in warm water before sowing.					
211	GRANDIFLORUM COCCINEUM, brilliant scarlet	hA.	Spring.	8 to 4	12	0 3



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MARIGOLD, AFRICAN.



LOBELIA SPECIOSA.



LARKSPUR,
HYACINTH FLOWERED.



LARKSPUR, ROCKET.



IPOMEA, HEDERACEA GRAND.



LARKSPUR.



MARIGOLD, DWARF FRENCH.

Flower Seeds—(continued).

For Explanation of Abbreviations, see page 51.

No.	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Duration.	Sow during	Flowering Months	Height in inches	Price per pkt.
	LOBELIA. A most graceful and exceedingly beautiful free-blooming little plant; the deep blue varieties are most striking, and are worthy a place in any garden; a good basket plant, good for edgings, ribbon or carpet bedding, producing a dense carpet of bloom.					s. d.
212	SPECIOSA ERECTA, azure blue	hA.	Autumn and Spring.	10 to 4	6	0 6
213	RAMOSA, deep blue	hA.		10 to 4	6	0 6
214	WHITE PERFECTION, pure white	hA.	Autumn and Spring	10 to 4	6	0 6
215	PAXTONIANA, blue and white	hA.		10 to 4	6	0 6
216	DWARF DOUBLE, magnificent bedder	hA.	Spring	10 to 4	6	0 6
217	CRYSTAL PALACE, fine dark blue.. .. .	hA.		10 to 4	6	0 6
	LOPHOSPERMUM. Handsome climber; must be raised in a pot or box in a sheltered place.					
218	SCANDENS	hP.		10 to 5	120	0 6
219	LOVE LIES BLEEDING	hA.		10 to 4	36	0 3
	LUPINS. One of the best garden annuals, with tall handsome spikes, of colour blue, white, and yellow; they are all effective, and the yellow is fragrant.					
220	LARGE BLUE	hA.	Autumn and Spring	9 to 11	36	0 3
221	„ WHITE.. .. .	hA.		9 to 11	36	0 3
222	„ ROSE	hA.		9 to 11	36	0 3
223	YELLOW, fragrant	hA.		9 to 11	24	0 3
	LUPINUS. Universal favourites, of endless variety of colour; the tall varieties grow two feet, while the dwarf varieties of Lupins, such as Nanus, are but a few inches.					
224	HARTWEGII HYBRIDUS	hA.		9 to 11	24	0 3
225	DUNNETTII SUPERBUS	hA.		9 to 11	24	0 3
226	MUTABILIS CRUICKSHANKII	hA.		9 to 11	36	0 3
227	NANUS (very dwarf, 6 inches)	hA.		9 to 11	6	0 3
	LYCHNIS. A very desirable hardy perennial, generally flowers the first season. Chalcedonica is a brilliant scarlet flower, in trusses, and is very attractive.					
228	CHALCEDONICA	hP.		8 to 11	24	0 3
229	MANDEVILLEA SUAVEOLENS. A beautiful white-flowered climber; one of the best; the foliage is graceful, and the flowers are pure white and wax-like; very useful for bouquets	tP.		8 to 11	240	0 6
	MARGUERITES. (See Chrysanthemums.)					
	MARIGOLD (TAGETES). A very hardy family of plants, constant bloomers and striking colours; the French has beautifully shaped orange flowers, striped and flaked with brown. The African varieties are very large self-covered flowers, and very effective.					
230	FRENCH DWARF, orange, dark markings	hA.		9 to 4	18	0 3
231	—YELLOW, self-coloured	hA.		9 to 4	12	0 3
232	AFRICAN ORANGE	hA.		9 to 4	18	0 3
233	—LEMON	hA.		9 to 4	18	0 3
234	METEOR (<i>Calendula Officinalis</i>). A new double marigold; light golden	hA.	Spring	9 to 4	12	0 3
	MARVEL OF PERU. (See <i>Mirabilis</i>).					
235	MATHIOLA, Evening scented Stock. BICORNIS	hA.		8 to 12	18	0 3
236	MATRICARIA. Splendid annual, pure white flowers, free bloomer. EXIMIA	hA.		9 to 4	10	0 3
	MAURANDYA. This is one of our most superb climbers, remarkably quick growing and free-blooming; its foliage is small but dense, and of a lively green colour.					
237	BARCLAYANA, purple.. .. .	tP.	Autumn and Spring.	10 to 5	120	0 6
238	„ white	tP.		10 to 5	120	0 6
239	„ rose	tP.		10 to 5	120	0 6
240	MEDEOLA ASPARAGOIDES. A very handsome climbing plant; the graceful beauty of its foliage renders it a most valuable plant for vases, hanging baskets, &c., as it can be used either to climb or droop as required; flowers white, orange scented. Seed requires soaking in tepid water for some hours before sowing	hP.	Spring.	10 to 4	48	0 6



NIGELLA DAMASCENA.



MYOSOTIS.



MYOSOTIS AZORICA.



MIGNONETTE PYRAMIDALIS.



MARVEL OF PERU.



NEMOPHILA.



PETUNIA.



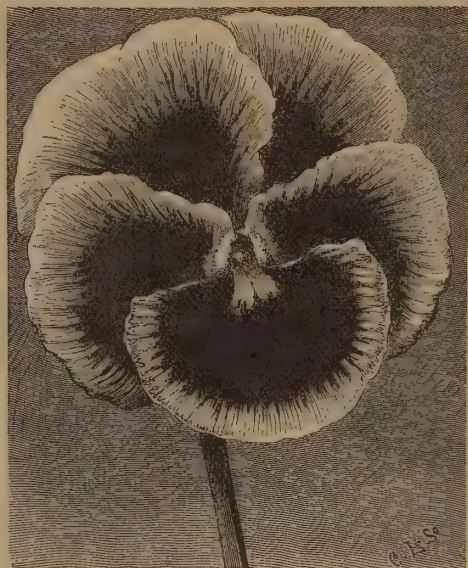
Flower Seeds—continued.

For Explanation of Abbreviations, see page 51.

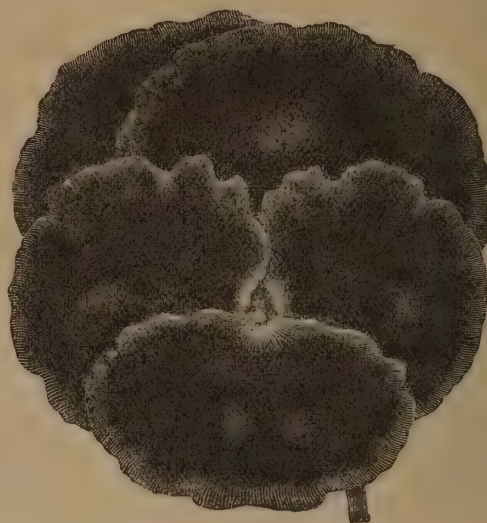
No.	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Dura- tion.	Sow during	Flowering Months.	Height in inches.	Price per pkt.
	MESEMBRYANTHEMUM. The second is prized for its foliage, which is covered as it were with dewdrops, and looks as if the plant were covered with ice. The latter is a pretty variegated variety of the Ice Plant, very suitable for bedding; bright rosy flowers.					<i>s. d.</i>
241	TRICOLOR pink, purple centre	hhA.	} Spring.	11 to 4	6	0 3
242	CRYSTALLINUM (<i>Ice Plant</i>)	hhA.		11 to 4	6	0 3
243	CORDIFOLIUM, variegatum	hhA.		11 to 4	6	0 6
	MIGNONETTE. This grand old annual is known to all, and its delicious perfume cannot be surpassed; it is easily grown, and some of the new varieties make excellent pot plants.					
244	COMMON, sweet scented	hA.	} Autumn and Spring.	9 to 6	9	0 3
245	LARGE FLOWERED, sweet scented	hA.		9 to 6	12	0 3
246	PARSONS' NEW WHITE, sweet scented	hA.		9 to 6	12	0 3
247	CRIMSON FLOWERED GIANT, sweet scented	hA.		9 to 6	12	0 3
248	CRIMSON QUEEN, a distinct variety, bright green foliage	hA.		9 to 6	12	0 6
249	MILES' HYBRID SPIRAL. Superior to any other in cultivation, its habit being dwarf, and branching with spikes from 8 to 14 inches long; it is well adapted for cutting	hA.		9 to 6	9	0 6
250	MACHET. Admirably adapted for pot culture; of dwarf and vigorous habit, and furnished with very thick dark green leaves, with massive spikes of deliciously scented red flowers	hA.	} Autumn and Spring.	9 to 6	9	0 6
251	GOLDEN QUEEN. Fine pot plant, of pyramidal habit	hA.		9 to 6	9	0 6
252	PYRAMIDAL. Splendid spikes, and fine form	hA.		9 to 6	15	0 3
	MIMULUS (<i>Monkey Flower</i>). A charming plant for pot culture, likes rich light soil, and a liberal supply of water. It can be grown also in the open ground where the soil and situation is favourable. Moschatus, the well-known Musk, has a delightful fragrance, and is particularly well adapted for growing in pots or baskets.					
253	PUNCTATUS, spotted, mixed	tP.	} Spring.	9 to 5	12	0 6
254	TIGRINUS, double	tP.		9 to 5	12	0 6
255	NOBILIS, a fine dwarf double variety	tP.		9 to 5	12	0 6
256	ROSEUS SUPERBUS, magnificent distinct variety; bright rose colour	tP.		9 to 5	12	0 6
257	MOSCHATUS (<i>Musk</i>)	tP.		9 to 5	6	0 6
258	MINA LOBATA. A pretty half-hardy annual climber, somewhat resembling the Ipomeas. Its beautiful creamy-white flowers are bright orange when half blown, and when in bud of a vivid red, giving the plant a singular appearance. Grows to a height of 20 feet, and produces flowers all the way up; requires a sheltered position..	tP.		9 to 12	240	1 0
	MIRABILIS (<i>MARVEL OF PERU</i>). A very hardy and showy annual, free-blooming, and adapts itself to any soil					
259	JALAPA, MIXED	hP.	} Autumn and Spring.	10 to 4	24	0 3
260	GOLD-STRIPED	hP.		10 to 4	24	0 3
	MUSK. (<i>See Mimulus</i>)					
	MYOSOTIS. (<i>Forget-me-not</i>). This charming plant should be sown in Autumn when it will bloom profusely during Spring, covering itself with flowers of the most lovely hue; very useful for bouquets.					
261	PALUSTRIS	hP.	} Autumn and Spring.	8 to 4	6	0 6
262	AZORICA A large variety with white eye	hP.		8 to 4	12	0 6
263	SYLVATICA COMPACTA AUREA A new golden leaved variety of Forget-me-not, flowers clear bright blue colour	hP.		8 to 4	6	0 6
264	ELEGANTISSIMA, very compact, colours white, blue and rose	hP.		8 to 4	6	0 6
	NASTURTIUM. The value of this family for decorative purposes cannot be over estimated; it is particularly hardy, will thrive in any soil, and its many forms are so varied that it possesses a most pleasing variety of colours. The dwarf varieties do not grow more than six inches, and form themselves into a compact bush, and flower abundantly; can be transplanted, and should stand twelve inches apart.					
265	TOM THUMB, crimson	hA.	} Autumn and Spring.	10 to 5	9	0 3
266	" scarlet	hA.		10 to 5	9	0 3
267	" beauty	hA.		10 to 5	9	0 3
268	" yellow	hA.		10 to 5	9	0 3
269	" pearl	hA.		10 to 5	9	0 3
270	" King of Tom Thumbs	hA.		10 to 5	9	0 3
271	" Golden King	hA.		10 to 5	9	0 3
272	" rose	hA.		10 to 5	9	0 3
273	TALL, mixed	hA.		10 to 5	72	0 3
274	— Spittfire, dazzling red colour	hA.		10 to 5	72	0 3
275	— Regalianum, purple violet	hA.		10 to 5	72	0 3



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



PANSY, CHOICE STRAIN.



PANSY, LORD BEACONSFIELD.



PANSY, FRENCH STAINED.



PANSY, TRIMARDEAU.



Pansys are a speciality with us, we supply the finest strains in cultivation.



Flower Seeds—continued.

For Explanation of Abbreviations, see page 51.

No	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Dura- tion.	Sow during	Flowering Months.	Height in inches.	Price per pkt.
	NEMOPHILA. A charming family of Californian Annuals, of dwarf growth, and profuse bloomers, and charming colours. "Insignis" is a lovely azure blue, while "Discoidalis" is white, tipped with dark brown. They are all Spring Annuals.					s. d.
276	INSIGNIS, azure blue	hA.	Autumn and Spring.	9 to 3	6	0 3
277	ATOMARIA, white and black	hA.		9 to 3	6	0 3
278	DISCOIDALIS, white, tipped maroon	hA.		9 to 3	6	0 3
279	INSIGNIS MARGINATA, blue, white edged	hA.		9 to 3	6	0 3
280	NERTERA DEPRESSA. A charming miniature plant.	hP.	Spring.		3	0 6
281	NICOTIANA. AFFINIS. A very desirable novelty, a variety of Tobacco.	hA.		10 to 5	36	0 6
282	NIEREMBERGIA. GRACILIS.	hA.		9 to 3	6	0 3
283	NIGELLA.—LOVE IN A MIST. DAMASCENA, blue	hA.		9 to 3	6	0 3
	" flore pleno, dwarf double blue	hA.		9 to 3	4	0 3
284	OXALIS ROSEA. A charming free-flowering plant, suitable for edgings	hP.		6 to 9	6	0 3
285	OXYURA CHRYSANTHEMOIDES. A showy plant, with beautifully fringed yellow flowers, which are produced in great abundance	hA.		6 to 9	12	0 3
	PANSY, OR HEARTSEASE. We have secured some of the finest strains of this favourite flower. The seed should be sown in boxes in Autumn, and planted out early in Spring, so as to secure good flowers; a sandy soil is most suitable.		Autumn and Spring.			
286	ANDERSON'S LARGE FRENCH STAINED. We consider this the finest strain in cultivation; the colours are most beautiful, and include the grand new shade of mahogany crimson; the form, markings, and substance are very fine	hP.		7 to 12	6	0 6
287	FIRST-CLASS ASSORTED, splendid large flowers; great variety of colours; very hardy	hP.		7 to 12	6	0 3
288	ODIER'S CHOICEST STRAIN, show variety; finely marked flowers; good substance	hP.		7 to 12	6	0 6
289	TRIMARDEAU VARIETIES, a distinct and beautiful new race of Pansies. The plants are of vigorous though compact habit, and of a size hitherto quite unattained in this genus	hP.		7 to 12	6	1 0
290	LARGE, YELLOW, PURPLE STAINED. The colour of this variety is of a beautiful yellow, and each petal is marked with a velvety purple blotch. This is a very valuable addition to the large flowering section	hP.		7 to 12	6	1 0
291	LORD BEACONSFIELD, deep purple violet, shaded white; very handsome; not large, but very attractive	hP.		7 to 12	6	1 0
	PÆONY. A magnificent family of plants, but difficult to raise from seed; must be sown in pots or boxes, and germinated under glass.					
292	MIXED	hP	Spring.	9 to 3	18	1 0
	PAPAVER (Poppy). The double French poppy is an extremely showy garden plant, and well worth a place.					
293	POPPY, double French	hA.	Spring.	9 to 11	12	0 3
294	POPPY, ranunculus-flowered	hA.		9 to 11	12	0 3
295	PASSIFLORA EDULIS (Passion Fruit). This splendid creeper is a very quick grower, has luxuriant foliage of a dark green colour, and bears fruit of delicious flavour, which is now very largely grown for the Sydney market; it is a first-class verandah plant	hP.		10 to 12	120	0 6
	PELARGONIUM (Geranium). The following are from a superb collection, and should give splendid flowers; the French blotched and fancy are very beautiful.					
296	LARGE FLOWERED, fine mixed	hP.	Autumn.	6 to 10	18	1 0
297	FRENCH BLOTCHED	hP		6 to 10	18	1 0
298	FANCY VARIETIES	hP		6 to 10	18	1 0
299	LARGE FLOWERED REGAL, varieties	hP		6 to 10	18	1 6
	The above are of the large flowering class known as "Pelargoniums," as distinct from "Geraniums," and are best suited for pot culture, although nearly all of them will stand in the garden if it is in a sheltered situation.					



NIEREMBERGIA GRACILIS.



POLYANTHUS, GOLD LACED.



PETUNIA, GRAND FIMBRIATA.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII ALBA, FL. PL.



[PETUNIA FIMBRIATA "TITANIA."



PORTULACA DOUBLE.



Flower Seeds—continued.

For Explanation of Abbreviations, see page 51.

No.	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Dura- tion.	Sow during	Flowering Months.	Height in inches.	Price per pkt.
	PELARGONIUM 3—(continued).					s. d.
300	ZONALE, Geranium	hP.		6 to 10	18	1 0
301	TRICOLOR, Geranium	hP.			18	1 6
	<i>Zonale</i> is of the horse-shoe section of Geraniums bearing scarlet flowers, and the <i>Tricolor</i> is the colored foliaged variety of shades of colour from green, crimson, and gold, a splendid strain but more tender than the others.					
	PENTSTEMON. A fine hardy genus, free flowering, and bearing fine spikes of pendant trumpet-shaped flowers; we can recommend the plant as an effective bedder.					
302	VARIOUS, colours mixed, choice strain	hP.	Autumn and Spring.	6 to 3	18	0 6
303	COBEA. Flowers two inches long, white, shaded with blue	hP.		6 to 3	18	0 6
	PERILLA. Ornamental foliage plants; desirable for beds or ribbon borders; foliage very dark purplish crimson.					
304	NANKINENSIS	hA.	Spring.		18	0 3
305	MACROPHYLLA, CRISPA COMPACTA, much dwarfer than the old <i>Perilla</i> , and very compact	hA.			18	0 3
	PETUNIA. Of this magnificent family we offer a fine collection of every conceivable colour. Seed sown in Spring will bloom during Summer and Autumn. This plant is at home here, stands the climate admirably, and blooms in profusion. The varieties sport a great deal, and cannot be entirely depended on. Seed from the double varieties will produce fifty per cent of single flowers.					
306	LARGE FLOWERED, striped and flaked	tP.	Autumn and Spring.	9 to 3	18	0 6
307	HYBRIDUS INTUS AUREA. (<i>Yellow throated</i>). This new class of <i>Petunias</i> has large and beautifully veined flowers, with deep yellow throat, suitable either for border or pot culture	tP.		9 to 3	18	1 0
308	CARNATION, striped, a very charming variety	tP.		9 to 3	18	0 6
309	GRANDIFLORA (fl. pl.) marginata. A fine double-flowered variety	tP.		9 to 3	18	1 6
310	FIMBRIATA "TITANIA." A beautiful single-fringed variety, dark purple petals, with a distinct band of pure white at the edges	tP.		9 to 3	18	0 6
311	CHOICE MIXED	tP.		9 to 3	18	1 6
312	HYBRIDA NANA COMPACTA. Forms a compact bush 5 to 8 inches high	tP.		9 to 3	18	0 6
313	DOUBLE CHOICE MIXED	tP.		9 to 3	18	1 0
314	HYBRIDA ROBUSTA (fl. pl.) A very distinct variety, about one foot high	tP.		9 to 3	18	1 0
315	INIMITABLE, a new strain, saved from choicest double flowers	tP.		9 to 3	18	1 0
	PHACELIA. A highly interesting new Californian annual. The plant is much branched, and of a spreading habit. The flowers are of a beautiful rich blue.					
316	CAMPANULARIA	hA.	Spring.	10 to 3	12	0 6
	PHLOX DRUMMONDII. There is no more general favourite among annuals than the <i>Phlox</i> ; it possesses such a variety of colour, and blooms in great profusion. It is very dwarf in habit, very hardy, and blooms for many months. Some varieties are of delicate colours, while others are brilliant and dazzling					
317	— white	hA.	Autumn and Spring.	9 to 5	15	0 3
318	— dark purple	hA.		9 to 5	15	0 3
319	— scarlet	hA.		9 to 5	15	0 3
320	— red, white striped	hA.		9 to 5	15	0 3
321	— ALBA OCCULATA SUPERBA. Bears immense pure white flowers, with fiery carmine red eye	hA.		9 to 5	15	0 6
322	— ALBA FLORA PLENA. The first really double <i>Phlox</i> yet offered. A very handsome flower	hA.		9 to 5	15	1 0
323	— GRANDIFLORA VARS. Large flowered varieties with beautiful markings	hA.		9 to 5	15	0 6
324	— choice mixed	hA.		9 to 5	15	0 3
325	PERENNIAL. This is quite a different section, producing spikes of flowers some 2 feet in height; it does not, however, usually flower the first season from seed	hP.		9 to 5	36	0 6
	PICOTEES. This charming family, which includes the <i>Carnations</i> , are general favourites; are rather difficult to grow from seed, but will repay all trouble; must be sown in seed boxes, and transplanted					
326	FINEST MIXED, all colours, striped and flaked	hP.	Autumn and Spring.	9 to 11	12	1 0
327	PERPETUAL FLOWERED. The delicate markings and exquisite perfume of these fine strains render them very valuable for bouquets	hP.		10 to 2	12	1 0
	POLYANTHUS. This is to be found in nearly every cottage garden in England; it prefers a cool climate, but can be grown here in spring.					
328	MIXED, English	hP.		10 to 11	6	0 6
329	FLOOR'S CASTLE, gold-laced, fine	hP.		10 to 11	6	0 6
	POPPY. (See Papaver.)					



PRIMULA, DOUBLE.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII.



PETUNIA HYBRIDA, DOUBLE.



PETUNIA GRANDIFLORA FIMBRIATA.



Flower Seeds—(continued).

For Explanation of Abbreviations, see page 51.

No.	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Dura- tion.	Sow during	Flowering Months	Height in inches	Price per pkt.
PORTULACA. A plant particularly well adapted to our climate, and flowers magnificently in the warmest situation; its colours are most striking; suitable for vases and rockwork, &c.: is very dwarf.						
330	STRIATA, striped and spotted	hH.	Autumn and Spring.	10 to 2	6	0 3
331	AUREA, light golden colours, dark throat	hH.		10 to 2	6	0 3
332	GRANDIFLORA, DOUBLE, large variety	hH.		10 to 2	6	0 6
PRIMULA. Beautiful tender perennial, suitable only for pot culture; extremely handsome and free-flowering, and of easy culture. Should be raised in the Autumn in shallow boxes placed in a sheltered position, and as soon as the plants are fit to move pot them off into small pots and place them in a frame or bush-house, and as soon as they are well rooted, shift them into blooming pots.						
333	SINENSIS ALBA MAGNIFICA, white	tP.	Autumn.	7 to 10	6	1 6
334	SINENSIS FIMBRIATA, mixed	tP.		7 to 10	6	1 0
335	RUBY QUEEN, ruby flowers with yellow eye; very symmetrical in form	tP.		7 to 10	6	2 0
336	FIMBRIATA METEOR, flowers fine form and substance; rich crimson	tP.		7 to 10	6	1 6
337	FRINGED FERN-LEAVED, red	tP.		7 to 10	6	1 6
338	white	tP.		7 to 10	6	1 6
The fern-leaved varieties of Primulas are very elegant, with their beautiful divided foliage and splendid large-fringed flowers. The robust habit of the plant makes it a most desirable decorative plant.						
339	PYRETHRUM AUREUM (<i>Golden Feather</i>). The flowers of this plant are insignificant, but when kept down by pinching the flower stems, the young leaves produced are a bright golden colour, which is most effective as carpet bedding or ribbon bordering	hP.	Spring.	4 to 6	12	0 3
340	ROCKET SWEET (<i>Hesperis Matronalis</i>). Very pleasing early Spring flowering plant, profuse bloomer, very delicious fragrant flowers; commonly called Dames' Violet	hP.	Autumn and Spring.	7 to 10	38	0 3
RODANTHE. One of the choicest of the early flowering Everlastings; we cannot too highly recommend it; should be in every garden. Maculata is particularly beautiful for bouquets.						
341	MACULATA, rosy pink, dark centre	hhA.	Spring.	10 to 2	12	0 3
342	MANGLESII MAJOR, large flowered, pink	hhA.		10 to 2	12	0 3
343	PRINCE BISMARCK, double	hhA.		10 to 2	12	0 6
SALPIGLOSIS. Beautiful showy annuals, richly coloured, delicately veined and mottled blossoms; very desirable; like a rich, light soil.						
344	AUREA MARGINATA	hhA.	Spring.	11 to 13	18	0 3
345	LENOBLE, scarlet	hhA.		11 to 13	11	0 3
SALVIA. Most striking garden plants; the scarlet is easily grown, and is very hardy. <i>Patens</i> is not so easily grown, but the beauty of its lovely blue flower will repay the necessary care.						
346	RÖEMERIA, dwarf scarlet	hA.	Autumn & Spring.	9 to 4	12	0 6
347	PATENS. One of the brightest blue-flowered plants. Very beautiful	tP.		10 to 2	24	1 0
SAPONARIA. A free-blooming dwarf annual, producing masses of minute, cross-shaped, rose-coloured flowers.						
348	CALABRICA	hA.		10 to 3	6	0 3
349	SCABIOSA: Showy, compact and desirable plant. DWARF. Double mixed.	hP.		10 to 4	18	0 3
SCHIZANTHUS. A very interesting tribe of half-hardy annuals, requiring a sheltered situation; they are well suited for pot culture, and bear thousands of butterfly-like blossoms; handsome foliage. Well worth a place.						
350	GRAHAMII	hhA.	Autumn and Spring.	10 to 12	24	0 3
351	GRANDIFLORUS OCULATA	hhA.		10 to 12	24	0 3
352	PINATA	hhA.		10 to 12	24	0 3
353	PYRAMIDALIS (<i>Tom Thumb</i>). This plant forms a beautiful pyramid of most symmetrical growth, about ten inches in height; it has purple flowers with black centres	hhA.		10 to 12	10	0 3
SANVITALIA. A charming little yellow dwarf annual, very hardy and free-blooming; makes a very pretty clump or edging, being compact in habit and form.						
354	PROCUMBENS, double	hA.	Spring.	10 to 2	9	0 3
355	SENECIO ELEGANS POMPONICUS , fl. pl. A very pretty double dwarf SENECIO, with fine lustrous purple flowers, very suitable for edgings and massing	hA.		10 to 12	9	0 6



SWEET ROCKET.



STOCK, LARGE FLOWERING.



STOCK, BROMPTON.



RHODANTHE MANGLESI.



SENSITIVE PLANT
(MIMOSA SENSITIVA).



SWEET WILLIAM.



PRIMULA SINENSIS FIMBRIATA.



VERBENA HYBRIDA.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



Flower Seeds—continued.

For Explanation of Abbreviations, see page 51.

No.	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Dura- tion.	Sow during	Flowering Months.	Height in inches.	Price per pkt.
356	SENSITIVE PLANT (<i>Mimosa sensitiva</i>). A tender annual, curious from the fact that when touched its leaves close and droop, hence its name	hH.	Spring	10 to 12	18	s. d. 0 3
	SWEET PEA (<i>See Lathyrus</i>)					
	SWEET WILLIAM (<i>See Dianthus Barbatus</i> .)					
	SILENE . This annual will flower freely during Spring months; should have a cool situation.					
357	NANA COMPACTA ROSEA , fl. pl. This is the first double dwarf Silene sent out. It is of remarkable dwarf habit; the flowers are very double and produced in great abundance	hA.		9 to 11		0 3
358	PENDULA (<i>Catchfly</i>). Single, very attractive	hA.		9 to 11	18	0 3
	SOLANUM . This handsome plant produces a profusion of coral red berries, and it is highly esteemed for table decoration in England where thousands are annually sold in Covent Garden. It make a handsome pot plant, and is very attractive in the garden.					
359	HYBRIDUM " <i>Empress</i> ." Fine decorative plant, laden with coral red berries	hA.				0 6
360	WEATHERILL HYBRIDS . " Dwarf varieties	hA.			18	0 6
	STOCKS . The Stock succeeds well in any part of our colony if the season is favourable, and they are grown in good rich soil. They are all beautiful plants, very showy, and delightfully perfumed. The new varieties of the intermediate stocks produce splendid spikes of flowers. They are gross feeders, like manure, and well enriched soil worked deep. The <i>Bramptons</i> , if sown in the Autumn, will flower the following season.		Autumn and Spring.			
361	DWARF BOUQUET , 10 weeks	hA.		9 to 12	12	0 3
362	LARGE FLOWERED , 10 weeks	hA.		9 to 11	18	0 3
363	ROBUST ROCKET	hA.		9 to 11	18	0 3
364	PERPETUAL-FLOWERED , 10 weeks	hA.		9 to 11	18	0 3
365	BROMPTON , scarlet	hB.		9 to 11	18	0 3
366	— white	hB.		9 to 11	18	0 3
367	— white, New Giant	hB.		9 to 11	18	0 6
368	INTERMEDIATE (<i>Covent Garden Scarlet</i>)	hB.		9 to 11	18	0 3
369	EAST LOTHIAN , white	hB.		9 to 11	18	0 6
	SUNFLOWER (<i>See Helianthus</i> .)					
	THUNBERGIA . A beautiful half-hardy annual, of twining habit; flowers of brilliant colours, and very striking. The plant grows rapidly when once started					
370	CHOICE , mixed colours	hA.	Spring.	11 to 5	36	0 6
	TROPÆOLUM . One of the most beautiful of our tender annuals. The foliage is very delicate and the flowers of a golden yellow colour; must have a sheltered position.					
371	PEREGRINUM , or CANARIENSIS (<i>Canary Creeper</i>) yellow	hA.		10 to 11	120	0 6
	VERBENA . One of our most useful bedding plants, very hardy, and of magnificent colours; not particular to soil or situation, and blooms in profusion. The separate colours are saved from some of the finest strains in cultivation.					
372	AURICULA , flowered, mixed colours	hB.		6 to 3	6	0 6
373	HYBRIDA , MIXED, very fine quality	hB.		6 to 3	6	0 6
374	COCCINEA , scarlet	hB.		6 to 3	6	0 6
375	ITALIAN , STRIPED, carnation-like	hB.		6 to 3	6	0 6
376	CERULEA , blue	hB.		6 to 3	6	0 6
377	HYBRIDA CANDISSIMA	hB.		6 to 3	6	0 6
378	VIOLA . ODORATA (<i>Sweet Violet</i>), old fragrant variety	hP.		6 to 10	6	0 6
	VIRGINIAN STOCK . Very dwarf, and free-blooming, hardy, and very attractive for edgings.		Autumn and Spring.			
379	RED	hA.		9 to 12	6	0 3
380	WHITE	hA.		9 to 12	6	0 3
	WALLFLOWER . Well-known English favourites; highly perfumed, and the double varieties are striking and most beautiful.					
381	MIXED , single, blood red to pale yellow	hB.		6 to 9	12	0 3
382	DOUBLE GERMAN , various colours	hB.		6 to 9	12	0 6
383	CLOTH OF GOLD , distinct, rich golden yellow; flowers very large	hB.		6 to 9	12	0 6
	WHITLAVIA . One of the most charming Californian annuals, very effective for bedding; grows freely in any soil, flowers bright blue.					
384	GRANDIFLORA	hA.		6 to 9	6	0 3
385	GLOXINOIDES	hA.		6 to 9	6	0 6



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



Flower Seeds—continued.

For Explanation of Abbreviations, see page 51.

No.	Name, Colour of Flower, and Description.	Duration.	Sow during	Flowering Months.	Height in inches.	Price per pkt.
	ZINNIA. One of the grandest annuals in cultivation; has been wonderfully improved of late years, and many of the double forms produce large rose-like flowers of great beauty and diversity of colour; they should always be transplanted.					
386	ELEGANS, double, all colours mixed	h.A.	Spring.	9 to 3	18	0 3
387	— WHITE, double	h.A.		9 to 3	18	0 3
388	— HAAGEANA, yellow, small-flowered, dwarf.	h.A.		9 to 3	12	0 3
389	— GRANDIFLORA PLENISSIMA. A new ZINNIA of immense size and very robust in growth, the flowers measuring 5 to 6 inches across	h.A.		9 to 3	18	0 6



DOUBLE WALLFLOWER.



SWEET VIOLET.





Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



German Collections of Choice Flower Seeds,

IN SEALED PACKETS AS IMPORTED. SEPARATE COLOURS.

These collections are sold in sealed packets, as imported from the leading houses in Germany, and should be largely grown. Great effect in massing with distinct colours of each variety can be attained, for instance, what a beautiful show twelve patches of distinct Phloxes, Zinnias, Stocks or Larkspurs would make.

ANTIRRHINUM OR SNAPDRAGON.

12	Finest Tall Varieties, distinct colours	...	...	2/6
12	" Dwarf " " "	...	...	2/6

This old English favourite is a charming border plant, and blooms for a long time; the varieties comprise striped, spotted, and self-coloured. We offer 12 distinct colours in each collection.

ASTERS.

6	Finest Varieties Dwarf Pæony Perfection	...	...	1/3
8	" " " " "	...	...	1/6
6	" " Victoria	...	...	1/-
8	" " " " "	...	...	1/6
12	" " " " "	...	...	2/-
6	" " Washington	...	...	1/6

Nothing can be more beautiful than a bed of well-grown Asters, and from the superb collections we now offer, a most dazzling effect can be produced; they grow from 6 to 8 inches high, bloom freely, and are excellent for Cut flowers, as they last a long time.

BALSAM.

6	Finest Varieties Camellia flowered	...	...	2/-
6	" " Rose	...	...	1/3
8	" " " " "	...	...	1/6
12	" " " " "	...	...	2/-

These beautiful tender Annuals are suitable for growing either in pots or for Garden Culture; they produce splendid spikes of doubled flowers of every shade of colour.

CARNATION AND PICOTEEES.

12	Finest Distinct Varieties	...	...	4/-
----	---------------------------	-----	-----	-----

This charming plant is everybody's flower; its brilliant colours and exquisite fragrance renders it a great favourite. The seeds we offer are saved from the finest strains, and should produce a large percentage of double flowers.

COCKSCOMB

6	Finest Varieties, distinct colours	...	...	1/6
8	" " " " "	...	...	2/-
12	" " " " "	...	...	2/6

This favourite hardy Annual should have a place in every garden; the dwarf bears Cockscomb-like crimson flowers, which are particularly attractive, while the tall plume-like varieties are graceful and beautiful.

HOLLYHOCK.

6	Finest German Varieties, distinct	...	...	1/6
12	" " " " "	...	...	3/-

For the cooler and more temperate districts of our Colony we strongly recommend this most striking plant; it produces spikes from 6 to 7 feet high, which are near the top covered with large double rose-like flowers. Our collections contain some charming colours.

LARKSPUR.

12	Finest Dwarf German Double Rocket	...	...	2/-
6	" Varieties—" Bismarck "	...	...	1/3

One of our hardiest garden plants, with charming spikes of a variety of colours, some of which are very uncommon.

PANSY OR HEARTSEASE.

6	Finest Distinct Colours	...	...	1/6
12	" " " " "	...	...	3/-
18	" " " " "	...	...	4/-

One of the most popular of Florists' flowers, to which we have given much attention; the collections we now offer are of charming variety and fine strains.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

6	Finest Varieties, distinct colours	...	...	1/6
12	" " " " "	...	...	2/6

A very showy and hardy Annual, blooms all through the summer, and is a beautiful feature in any garden. The colours we offer are quite distinct.

PORTULACCA GRANDIFLORA (Double).

6	Finest Varieties, distinct colours	...	...	1/6
8	" " " " "	...	...	2/-

This Annual is particularly adapted to our climate, and will live through our hottest summer, and bloom profusely; it is very dwarf, and is excellent for bordering.

STOCKS.

6	Varieties Dwarf German, 10 weeks	...	...	1/6
	" " " " "	...	...	2/-
12	" " " " "	...	...	2/6
6	" Large Flowering	...	...	1/3
8	" " " " "	...	...	1/6
12	" " " " "	...	...	2/-

These beautiful and fragrant flowers are deservedly popular, as their splendid spikes are most attractive; they require rich soil and moisture, however, as they must be grown quickly.

WALLFLOWER.

6	Varieties, distinct, Double German	...	...	1/6
10	" " " " "	...	...	2/6

An old favourite. We offer the Double German varieties; a great variety of colours, from Blood Red to Pale Orange.

ZINNIA ELEGANS.

6	Varieties, Double, distinct colours	...	...	1/6
8	" " " " "	...	...	2/-

We offer a very fine strain of these charming hardy garden plants, a splendid variety of double flowers of new shades.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



ANDERSON'S POPULAR PACKETS OF ASSORTED FLOWER SEEDS.

POST FREE.

WE append lists of the most beautiful and favourite varieties of Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, in order that our Customers may make their own selection. For description of the various varieties, see General List of Flower Seeds.

Any 12 Varieties of these HARDY ANNUALS for Autumn or Spring planting, 2s.

Selected from the following, which may be sown and flowered in the open border.

Abronia	Clarkia	Hibiscus	Mirabilis Jalapa (Marvel of Peru)
Acroclinium	Clintonia	Jacoea	Nasturtium (Dwarf)
Adonis	Collinsia	Larkspur	Nemophila
Alonsoa	Convolvulus Minor	Leptosiphon	Nigella
Alyssum	Eschscholtzia	Linaria	Papaver (Poppy)
Amaranthus	Everlasting Pea	Limnanthus	Saponaria
Anagallis	Gaillardia	Lupinus	Rodanthe
Bartonia	Gilia	Lupinus	Schizanthus
Browallia	Gomphrena (Globe Amaranth)	Lathyrus odoratus (Sweet Pea)	Silene
Calandrinia	Godetia	Linum Grandiflorum	Virginian Stock
Calliopsis	Kaulfussia	Marigold	Whitlavia
Candytuft	Helichrysum	Mathiola Bicornis	Zinnia
Centaurea (Cornflower)	Helianthus (Sunflower)	Mignonette	
Centranthus			

Any 12 Varieties of these HARDY and HALF-HARDY ANNUALS, choice, 3s.

Selected from the following, which are better sown in pots or boxes, and transplanted into the open border.

Asters	Celosia	Leptosiphon	Oxalis	Salpiglossis
Antirrhinum	Dianthus	Limnanthus	Oxyura	Sensitive Plant
Balsam	Delphinium	Mesembryanthemum	Phlox Drummondii	Stocks
Browallia	Ice Plant	Matricaria	Pansy	Sweet William
Chrysanthemums	Ipomopsis	Nierembergia	Portulacca	Sanvitalia

Any 12 Varieties of these BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS, choice, 5s.

Selected from the following, which are better sown in pots or boxes, and transplanted into the open border.

Ageratum	Clianthus Puniceus	Lobelia	Pieris
Alyssum Saxatile	Campanula	Lychnis	Polyanthus
Anagallis	Cowslip	Medeola	Rocket
Aquilegia	Digitalis	Myosotis	Salvia
Anemone	Gladiolus	Pelargonium	Solanum
Bellis Perennis (Daisy)	Heliotrope	Petunia	Verbena
Carnation	Hollyhock	Phlox Perennial	Violet
Clianthus Dampieri	Humea Elegans	Pyrethrum	Wallflower

Any 6 Varieties of these TENDER BIENNIALS & PERENNIALS, extra choice for pot culture, 5s.

Selected from the following, which not only require to be raised in pots or boxes, but must also be grown and flowered in pots.

Auricula	Calceolaria	Cyclamen	Geraniums or Pelargoniums
Begonia, tuberous-rooted	Cineraria	Gloxinia	Mimulus
	Primula (Chinese Primrose).		



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



SELECT LIST OF CREEPERS & CLIMBERS

WHICH CAN BE GROWN FROM SEED.

SUITABLE FOR VERANDAH OR TRELLIS COVERING.

COBÆA SCANDENS.—The most useful of all ornamental climbers; it produces magnificent large bell-shaped blue flowers; it is a rapid grower, and has fine foliage; should be planted in rich soil, during Autumn, or else raised in pots or boxes during Winter, and planted out in early Spring. 6d. per packet.

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR (*Morning Glory*).—A quick growing Annual Climber, with beautiful flowers, in shades of purple and blue. Flowers open in the morning, closing at night—hence its name. 3d. per packet.

IPOMEA.—A splendid family of climbers, rapid growers, fine foliage, and have handsome Convolvulus-like flowers; they are all beautiful.

hederacea superba, limbatta elegantissima. 3d. per packet.

quamo-clit, scarlet, small handsome foliage. 3d. per packet.

—**hederæfolia** (ivy-leaved), an elegant climber; flowers scarlet. 3d. per packet.

The two last varieties are quite distinct, having elegant feathery and ivy-leaved foliage, with small scarlet flowers; they are very attractive and beautiful.

mandevillea suavolens.—A beautiful pure white flowered Perennial Creeper; the foliage is small and delicate, and the habit of the plant is rather straggling, but the fine white flowers are produced in great profusion, and are admirable for cutting for bouquets. 6d. per packet.

maurandya barclayana.—A lovely little Climber, with delicate foliage and a profusion of deep purple flowers; it grows closely to a wire or other trellis, and will attain a height of six feet. 6d. per packet.

nasturtium, tall.—A hardy free-growing Annual Climber, with beautiful succulent foliage, studded white flowers, in shades of yellow, orange, and crimson. The seeds are used green for pickles. 3d. per packet.

tropæolum canariensis (*Canary Creeper*).—A tender Annual Climber of great beauty; the foliage is small and fimbriated, and the flowers golden yellow, and somewhat resemble the form of an insect; should have a sheltered position. 6d. per packet.

thunbergia alata.—A tender Annual Creeper, not generally known, but very beautiful; the flowers are in lovely shades of golden and orange colour, with dark eye. 6d. per packet.

medeola asparagoides.—A foliage plant of great beauty, producing a mossy like covering to a trellis, but does not grow tall; it is rather tender, however, and its flowers are insignificant. 6d. per packet.

mina lobata.—A pretty half-hardy annual climber, somewhat resembling the Ipomeas. Its beautiful creamy-white flowers are bright orange when half-blown, and when in bud of a vivid red, giving the plant a singular appearance. Grows 20 feet high, and produces flowers all the way up; requires a sheltered position. 1s. per packet.

THE FOLLOWING ARE OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER, LASTING MORE THAN ONE YEAR.

ipomea "learii."—A hardy Perennial Creeper, and a very free grower, which will soon cover a large space if not kept in check (it should always be trimmed back to the old wood every season, and will immediately make fine young growth); the flowers are magnificent, and of a superb violet purplish colour; Convolvulus shape. 1s. per packet.

lophospermum scandens.—A charming Perennial Climber, producing purplish violet bell-shaped flowers of great beauty; the foliage is handsome, and the plant not a wild grower like Ipomea Learii. 6d. per packet.

passiflora edulis (*Passion Fruit*).—This delightful fruit is easily grown from seed, and as a climbing plant to cover a trellis or verandah it cannot be surpassed; its foliage is a bright lively green, and its fruit is produced twice a year in great abundance. 6d. per packet.

dolichos lignosus.—A very hardy Perennial Creeper, which, if kept in order, is very ornamental, but as it is a very vigorous grower, it must be cut back every season; it is almost impossible to kill it when once established; its foliage is smooth and dense, and the flowers, which are produced very freely, are clusters of pea-shaped blossoms. 3d. per packet.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



. PART IV.
FLOWERING BULBS.
GLADIOLUS, HYACINTHS, LILIUMS, &c.

EVERY Garden should contain a collection of Flowering Bulbs. They are of easy cultivation, and enhance the beauty of the Flower Garden at a time when other bloom is scarce. The varieties are numerous, and all beautiful; the Gladioli form striking objects when planted in beds, either in clumps or separately. The Liliums are suited either for pot culture or borders, and present a grand appearance with their beautifully marked and brilliant coloured blooms.

*As the season for Bulbs is a short one, all orders should
reach us during March, April, or May.*

Aamryllis Belladonna.

The well-known Belladonna Lily, a very beautiful, free-flowering variety. Price, 1s. each.

Babiana.

Fine mixed varieties, 3s. per doz.

Very showy bulbs, embracing a great variety of colours, suitable for small borders.

Anemones.

These truly magnificent flowering tubers are deserving of a place in every garden, and we cannot too highly recommend them. Their variety of colour, from deep crimson to white and striped, renders them very attractive.

ANEMONES, DOUBLE mixed, including many brilliant shades of colour, 2s. 6d. per dozen; 14s. per 100.

ANEMONES, SINGLE mixed, all colours, a splendid assortment, 2s. per dozen; 12s. per 100.

Crocus.

Mixed colours, 3s. per doz.

A beautiful little flower, of various colours, very bright and fresh; with distinct long wire-like foliage.

Eucomis Punctata.

1s. each.

This is a very handsome bulb, suitable either for pots or borders. The spike of flowers is of great length, and beautifully spotted.

Brunsvigia.

1s. 6d. each.

We are offering two seedling varieties of this magnificent Flowering Bulb. They form a handsome crown of flowers, containing from 18 to 24 separate large blooms; the colours are pink and white, with a delightful perfume. The Bulbs are unusually fine, and will flower first season.

Hippeastrums.

1s. each.

Many splendid varieties, embracing dark and light colours.



JONQUILS, SINGLE.



JONQUILS, DOUBLE.



ANEMONE, DOUBLE.



ANEMONE, SINGLE.



FLOWERING BULBS—continued.

Hyacinths.

1s. each, 9s. per doz. ; named varieties.

These magnificent plants will do well in any good soil ; nothing can be more beautiful or fragrant than a bed of this old English favourite. We particularly recommend the single varieties for fine spikes. These charming plants require a light rich soil.

Choice Named Varieties

SINGLE RED	DOUBLE RED
„ BLUE	„ BLUE
„ WHITE	„ WHITE
„ YELLOW	„ YELLOW

Of these distinct colours we can supply almost any shade of either the Single or Double variety, such as rose, lilac, pink, blush, dark blue, light blue, &c., &c.

Hyacinthus Candicans.

1s. each.

An entirely distinct species, producing spikes 5 ft. long, covered with white bell-shaped flowers ; quite hardy.

Iris.

English varieties, 6s. per dozen.

Spanish varieties, 6s. per dozen.

German varieties, 9s. per dozen.

This is a very showy bulb, and, from its hardiness and free-flowering habit, should form a part of every collection.

Ixias.

3s. per dozen.

Choice varieties, including scarlet, white and yellow.

Jonquils.

Finest Mixed, 4s. per dozen.

A favourite old English Bulb, with a nice sweet perfume.

Leucojum Æstivum.

(Snowflake.)

3s. per dozen.

A very beautiful substitute for the old English Snow-drop, and does admirably here.

Liliums.

1s. each.

LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM RUBRUM
LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM ALBUM
LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM SPECIOSUM
LILIUM LONGIFLORUM
LILIUM CANDIDUM
LILIUM TIGRINUM (tiger lily)
LILIUM TIGRINUM FLORE PLENO
(A beautiful double variety of the tiger lily.)

Lilium Auratum.

(The Golden-Banded Lily.)

2s. each.

This is one of the most gorgeous of the lily family, and well repays a little extra attention in its cultivation, which it requires. Bulbs as imported from Japan.

Narcissus.

Bulbs, 6d. each ; 4s. per dozen.

Old favourite, highly perfumed, hardy, and very useful in the flower garden.

NARCISSUS POETICUS (Pheasant's Eye)—Pink and white

CHOICE MIXED VARIETIES



HIPPEASTRUM.



IRIS.



SNOWFLAKE.



NARCISSUS POETICUS.



LILIUM.



SINGLE HYACINTH.



DOUBLE HYACINTH.



FLOWERING BULBS—continued.

Nerine Sarniensis.

(Guernsey Lily).

1s. each.

Deep red, very beautiful.

Ornithagalum.

(Star of Bethlehem.)

6d. each.

ORNITHAGALUM ARABICUM.

ORNITHAGALUM SPLENDENS.

Polygonatum Vulgare.

(Solomon's Seal.)

1s. each.

An old English favourite.

Ranunculus.

2s. per dozen ; 12s. per 100.

No garden is complete without a bed of these favourite flowers. They bloom very freely, and are of magnificent colours, and each individual flower is a perfect specimen in itself. A light soil is the most suitable, and if a little sand is added so much the better.

MIXED PERSIAN RANUNCULUS, colours.

SCARLET, YELLOW, AND BLACK TURBAN RANUNCULUS.

2s. per dozen.

WHITE TURBAN RANUNCULUS.

4s. per dozen.

Scilla.

(Wood Hyacinth).

6d. each.

A beautiful little spring-blooming bulb, and will succeed well in almost any situation, being perfectly hardy.

Sparaxis.

3s. per dozen.

We have a very fine collection of the above, embracing every shade of colour, and beautifully marked. They are of very easy culture, and a few planted amongst other bulbs will secure a dazzling display of beauty.

Sprekelia Formosissima.

(Jacobean Lily.)

1s. each.

A very showy bulb, with brilliant crimson flowers.

Tulips.

CHOICE KINDS, DOUBLE MIXED.

6s. per dozen.

CHOICE KINDS, SINGLE MIXED.

4s. per dozen.

Tigridia Pavonia.

4s. per dozen.

Very showy bulbs, suitable for large borders.

Tritonias.

2s. 6d. per dozen.

TRITONIAS, MIXED.

Valotta Purpurea.

1s. 6d. each.

A handsome flowering bulb, suitable for either pots or borders. The flower is trumpet-shaped, and of a rich orange-scarlet colour.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



AMARYLLIS.



SPREKELIA FORMOSISSIMA.



TIGER LILY.



LILIUM
LANCIFOLIUM.



SINGLE NARCISSUS.



TURBAN RANUNCULUS.



DOUBLE AND SINGLE TULIPS.



GLADIOLI



NO flower garden can be complete without a collection of these profuse flowering plants. There are so many strikingly beautiful varieties now in cultivation that the field of selection is practically unlimited, and many new varieties are added to our catalogue every year. Our climate is admirably suited to their growth, and they may be had in flower during seven or eight months of the year, by judicious planting at intervals of every three weeks, from August to March, provided proper sturage is available to rest the bulbs. The soil best suited to the growth of the Gladioli is a sandy loam of deep tilth, though they will succeed in any ordinary garden soil. If the soil is not naturally rich, work plenty of well-rotted manure into it. Avoid fresh manure, for nothing is so fatal to the well-being of the plants. When they show their flower spikes tie them to neat stakes, for high winds will do them injury if not properly secured. If the weather should prove dry at the time when they show their flowers, give them weak solutions of liquid manure once or twice a week. This will be of the greatest benefit to the plants, and will assist them in developing much finer and larger flowers. Mulching with well decayed manure is also to be recommended, for it keeps the

soil cool about their roots, and prevents a too rapid evaporation of moisture from them. When the foliage turns yellow it is a sign that the bulbs are ripening. Shortly after this lift and store them in a cool dry place, until wanted for future planting, but they should never be allowed to remain out of the ground after the young growths have fairly started.



GLADIOLUS—continued.

FINEST NAMED VARIETIES. OUR OWN SPECIAL SELECTION.

The varieties printed in heavy types are all novelties of recent introduction, and are the finest of their kind in cultivation.

NEW VARIETIES (*in heavy type*) - - - 24s. per dozen.

SELECT SORTS, of well-known merit, as named - 12s. " "

ACCIUS—White, tinted with lilac ; excellent

ACME—Red, shaded with purple, yellow ground

ADA—Salmon red, flaked with carmine

ANNA—Cherry tinged, bright orange, lower petals striped dark carmine

ARAXIMENES—Bright crimson, white centre ; prize flower

ARMIDA—White, tinged with carmine rose

BARON—Scarlet, edged with black, violet centre

BLANDA—Rose, blazed with carmine, yellow centre

BRENCLHEYENSIS—Fiery scarlet, extra bright

BRENNUS—Crimson maroon, white centre, tinged with blue, violet stripe on lower divisions

CATENES—Scarlet, white centre, carmine lower division

CIRCE—Rose, slightly tinted with lilac, largely blazed with bright carmine

CITRINUS—Light yellow, shaded in centre to deep yellow

CLAUDIUS—Pale lilac, yellow centre, fine spike

COLONEL BLUNDLE—Cerise, with a white throat

CROWN PRINCE—Carmine, shaded and flaked with crimson

DE HUMBOLDT—Cherry red, tinted with purple ; fine

DELICATISSIMUM—Flesh colour, flamed with delicate pink

DR. BENSON—Crimson, with violet stripe in lower petals

DR. WOODFORD—Salmon, flaked with carmine, with a yellow spot on the lower petal

EARL OF LATHAM—Purple crimson, with a white spot on lower petal

ENCHANTRESS—Pale lilac, flaked with carmine

EUGENE SCRIBE—White, shaded lilac and rose

GHEIMUS—Lilac, flaked rosy purple ; very effective

JOHN BULL—Ivory white, sulphur markings

JULIA KELWAY—Ivory white, violet centre ; beautiful

LADY BRIDPORT—Blush, flaked with carmine, and carmine stripe

LORD BYRON—White, flaked violet

LORD LEIGH—Crimson, flaked maroon, with a white spot on lower lip, and white line on each petal

LUCIUS—Bright vermillion, light centre

MAROON—Scarlet, flaked with crimson, blue centre

MINNIE—Creamy white, striped and splashed with deep rose, yellow on lower division

MRS. GRENVILLE—White, flaked with rose ; large

OPHIR—Deep yellow, with broad purple stain

PACCIUS—Light red, blue centre ; very effective

PACTOLE—Beautiful yellow, slightly tinged with rose at the edges, blotch of a darker shade

PRINCE ARTHUR—White, flaked with lilac purple

PROSERPINE—Red, flaked with scarlet, purple centre

RACINE—Cherry colour, tinted violet petals, lined white

REINE VICTORIA—Pure white, spotted violet and carmine

REINE BLANCHE—Pure white, veined with dark carmine

ROBERT FORTUNE—Carmine, flamed crimson, centre tinged violet

SCHILLER—Sulphur yellow, blazed carmine and red

SOLFATERRE—Creamy white, edged and flamed with rose

THEMIS—Bright red, flamed and stained with white



THE PLANTING AND MANAGEMENT

OF

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Planting.—The manner in which this operation is performed is of much greater importance than inexperienced persons would be disposed to believe, therefore we give a few practical hints, which may be useful to our readers. In planting out Trees and Shrubs from pots, it is necessary to secure young, vigorous-grown plants, if only a few inches high. All large plants should be carefully avoided, as they are sure to receive a severe check when transplanted, whereas small plants make a rapid growth, and soon overtake large ones which have been stunted in their growth in pots.

To remove a plant from a pot, it is necessary to place the fingers over the surface of the soil, so as to prevent the plant from falling when the pot is inverted. Having secured it in this way, turn the pot upside down, and tap the edge of the pot on the handle of the spade or any convenient edge, and continue to do so until the ball of earth in which the plant is growing falls into the hand. This done, remove the drainage and loosen the roots, if they have become matted together, otherwise this is not necessary. Having previously prepared the ground by digging, it will then be necessary to make ready the holes for the reception of the plants by adding to the garden soil such mixture as may be required, according to the nature of it—heavy soils should have added light loam, sand, wood ashes, &c., and poor land should always have a good dressing of manure, so as to encourage the growth of the young plants. Let the mixture be well incorporated in a space about eighteen inches in width, and in this mixture place the plant which has just been taken out of the pot, and fill in the soil around it until the surface of the ball is covered. Care must be taken to avoid deep planting, as fatal mistakes are often made this way; a good rule is to place the plant at as nearly as possible the same depth as it stood in the pot or nursery from which it was transplanted. The soil should be made firm with a slight pressure of the foot, and the plant tied to a suitable support, after which a thorough watering should be given.

When transplanting Evergreens from one position in the garden to another, it is especially desirable to lift the plants with a ball of earth, so as to retain as many of the fibrous roots as possible. Large Evergreens can only be successfully transplanted with a proportionately large ball of earth.

Deciduous Trees, such as Elms, Poplars, &c., are sent out from the nursery with naked roots, and if any of these should have been broken in removal, the ends should be cut with a sharp pruning-knife.

The ground for their reception having been previously prepared and trenched, holes should be dug at the required distances, and of sufficient size to admit of the roots of the trees being spread out without being cramped. Having placed the trees in an upright position, spread out the roots as directed, and throw a little fine soil over them, and gently move the trees with an up and down motion, so that the roots may be imbedded in the soil; then fill in around the plant, making all firm with a gentle pressure of the foot till the whole is filled up to the original level; then give a good soaking with water, so as to thoroughly saturate the ground. Deep planting is a common and a very injurious mistake.

Shading Newly-planted Shrubs may be practiced with benefit where Tea-tree or other shrub is procurable. If this is not to be obtained, any kind of matting, canvas, or other similar material will answer the purpose of protection from the sun and wind until the new roots have been formed.

Watering.—When water is applied to plants during the first season after planting, enough should be given to reach the whole of the roots, lower and upper ones equally; such a watering given once every four weeks, even in the driest weather, will be enough for the requirements of any newly transplanted tree or shrub, unless this is done the watering is likely to be injurious rather than beneficial. The best time for watering plants is in the evening, the evaporation from the surface is then less than during the day; in winter, however, it is better to water in the morning. Large shrubs should have it given abundantly, so as to reach the outer roots, which generally reach as far as the circumference of the branches, and the greater portion of the absorbing rootlets are to be found towards the end of the main roots. When mulch has been spread round the trees, the benefit of watering them is vastly increased.

Mulching.—The operation of mulching consists in spreading on the surface of the soil around plants, shrubs, or trees (so as to entirely cover the roots), any light material that will sufficiently shade the ground without preventing the passage of rain into the soil. It checks the fierceness of the sun's rays during the hot months, thereby keeping the surface cool, retarding the evaporation of moisture, and protecting the roots situated near the surface from being scorched. It is particularly valuable in cases when planting has been done late in the season, and the young root growth not firmly established; it also prevents the surface of the soil from being baked hard, and thus allows the air to penetrate and combine with the elements of plant food, thereby hastening their decomposition, and rendering them fit for absorption by the roots. Any waste material may be used for mulching, such as damaged straw or hay, the haulm of peas and beans, well decayed manure, turf, &c., or any kind of vegetable matter in a rotten condition that will also act as a fertilizer.



PART V.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs & Plants.

NOTE.—Nursery orders should be sent in to us as early as possible in the season to save disappointment. The Trees, Shrubs, etc., we catalogue, can be supplied from May to August.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

AS this list includes trees and shrubs, whether suitable for park, flower garden, or shrubbery, it is necessarily somewhat lengthy, although we have struck out a large percentage of those usually found in a general catalogue, our aim being the convenience of our friends who favour us with their orders for plants, and who, we hope, will remember that our arrangements do not prevent us from supplying other plants which may be required, although not in the list. Many of the shrubs selected are suitable for pot culture as well as planting out, and thus are available for the greenhouse or conservatory.

The height of each plant is given, as well as other information which will be of assistance to those intending to plant, who may not be acquainted with their names and habits.

ABBREVIATIONS.

E denotes evergreen.
D denotes deciduous.
H denotes hardiness in coldest districts.
G denotes suitable for greenhouse, as well as out of doors.
F denotes valued as flowering plants, as well as trees or shrubs.

S denotes warm or sheltered situations. All those not otherwise marked may be considered hardy in such a climate as our county of Cumberland, but not very much colder.

V variegated, or valued for specially beautiful leafage.
 * requiring artificial warmth.

NOTE.—An allowance for packing must be added to price, the minimum charge 6d and the cost for pot plants about 1s. 6d. per doz.

		Ht. in ft.	s. d.
E.F.	Abella rupestris	4	1 6
E.F.	" uniflora	2	1 6
E.F.	Abutilon Boule de Nieve.. ..	3	1 0
E.F.	" Darwinii tasselatum	1	6
E.F.	" Prince of Orange	6	1 0
E.F.	" rosaeflorum	6	1 0
E.F.	" Vexillarium variegatum	12	1 0
D.H.	Acer negundo (Box Elder)	50	1 6
D.H.	" platanoides (Norway Maple)	70	1 6
D.H.	" pseudo-platanus (Sycamore or False Plane)	100	1 6
E.	Acmena elliptica (Lily-pilly)	20	1 6
E.	" myrtifolia	15	1 6
E.	" pendula	60	1 6
D.H.	Æsculus Hipocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	60	2 6
E.	Agave Americana (Aloe)	50	1 0
E.	" variegata	59	1 0
D.H.	Allanthus glandulosa	60	1 6
E.	Aleurites triloba (Candle-nut Tree)	25	1 6
D.H.	Alnus Capensis	20	1 6
D.H.	Aloysia citriodora (Lemon Verbena)	8	1 0
D.H.	" citriodora (Bergamot)	8	1 0
D.H.	Amorpha fruticosa	6	1 6
E.H.	Andromeda phyllireæefolia	2	2 6
E.	Aralia papyrifera (Rice Paper Tree)	10	1 6
E.	" pentaphylla	10	1 6
E.	" Sieboldi	10	1 6

All the species of *Aralia* are worthy of careful culture for decorative purposes, either in the conservatory or the pleasure ground.

E.H.	Arbutus Andrachne	10	2 0
E.H.	" Canariensis	20	1 6
E.H.	" unedo (Strawberry Tree)	10	1 6
E.S.G.	Ardisia crenulata	4	1 6
E.S.G.	" crispa	3	1 6
E.S.	" lutea	3	1 6

		Ht. in ft.	s. d.
E.	Arduina bispinosa	10	1 6
E.	Aster argophyllus (Musk Aster)	40	2 0
E.	Aucuba Japonica	4	1 6
E.S.	Baloghia lucida	40	1 9
E.	Bambusa arundinacea	50	2 9
E.	" nigra (Black Bamboo)	20	1 6
E.	" pubescens	20	1 6
Bamboos, or Tree Grasses thrive well here, and are quite indispensable in first-class improved grounds, as they add a distinct and picturesque feature to ordinary plantations. They will grow anywhere, in swamps, or the dry flats and highlands.			
E.	Barkleya syringafolia	10	1 6
E.F.	Bauhinia alba	6	1 6
E.F.	" purpurea	25	1 6
E.F.	" scandens (climber)	20	3 6
M.F.H.	Benthamia fragifera	6	1 6
E.F.H.	Berberis Asiaticus	6	1 6
E.F.H.	" Darwini	4	1 6
E.F.H.	" Fortuni	4	1 6
E.F.H.	" Leschenaulti	8	1 6
D.H.	" vulgaris (common barberry)	8	1 0

Vulgaris is the well-known English fruit, Barberry. It is a dense-growing and prickly bush. The evergreen species are useful under shrubs, as they thrive under tree shade. They also are ornamental as flowering shrubs, either planted separately in clumps, or in hedges.

E.	Boronia	3	1 6
E.	" megastigma	3	1 6
E.	" pinnata	3	1 6
E.	" serrulata (Native Rose)	2	2 6
E.	Botryodendron latifolium	10	2 6
E.	" reticulatum	10	1 6
E.	Brexia Madagascariensis	10	2 6



Trees and Shrubs—continued.

		Ht. in ft. s. d.
E.F.	Bouvardia Bridal Wreath	4 1 0
E.F.	" brilliant	4 1 0
E.F.	" candidissima	4 1 0
E.F.	" Davisoni	4 1 0
E.F.	" Humboldtii corymbiflora ..	4 1 0
E.F.	" Jacquinii	4 1 0
E.F.	" Leinantha compacta	4 1 0
E.F.	" Maiden's Blush	4 1 0
E.F.	" Oriana	4 1 0
E.F.	" Oriflamme	4 1 0
E.F.	" Van Houtte	4 1 0
E.F.	" Vreelandii	4 1 0
E.F.	" Sang Lorrain, New Double ..	4 2 6
E.F.	" Vermilion	4 2 6
E.F.	" Victor Lemoine, Double ..	4 2 6
E.F.	" Fiery Red	4 2 6

Very beautiful dwarf flowering shrubs; brilliant colored flowers, and much sought for by florists for bouquet arrangement. They are pleasantly perfumed, are very hardy, and nearly always in bloom.

		Height in ft. s. d.
E.	Cæsalpinea Tara	15 1 0
E.	Calliandra Portoniensis	10 1 6
E.	Callicarpa rosea	3 1 6
E.	Camphora officinalis (Camphor Tree) ..	50 1 6
E.F.	Cantua buxifolia	4 2 0
E.F.	" pyrifolia	4 1 6
D.H.	Carya alba (Hickory)	30 1 6
D.H.	" oliviformis	70 1 6
D.H.	" sulcata	80 1 6

The Caryas are North American timber and nut-bearing trees of great value. The trees are also ornamental. They require good soil, and will withstand the climate of our coldest districts.

E.	Cassia corymbiflora	15 1 0
E.F.	Castanospermum Australe	70 1 6
D.H.	Catalpa syriacifolia	20 1 6
E.	Cerasus Lauro-cerasus (English Laurel or Bay)	20 1 6
E.H.	" Lusitanica (Portugal Laurel) ..	20 1 0

The Laurels are old English favourites. They thrive well here if planted in good strong soil.

We have a splendid stock of
BOUVARDIAS,
and shall be glad to book orders for
plants in pots at any season
of the year.



BOUVARDIAS
are, perhaps, the handsomest variety
of dwarf flowering shrubs in
cultivation.
They are with us very hardy—nearly
always in flower,
and should be largely cultivated.

E.	Brachychiton acerifolia (Fire Tree) ..	80 1 6
E.	Brassala actinophylla	15 1 6
E.S.	Browallia Jamiesonii	8 1 0
E.S.G.F.	Brugmansia Knightii	10 1 0
E.S.G.F.	" sanguinea	5 1 6
E.S.F.	" suaveolens	10 1 0
E.F.	Brunfelsia Americana	3 1 6
E.F.	" calycina	4 2 6
E.F.	" confertiflora	4 2 6
E.F.	" eximea	5 2 6
E.F.	" latifolia	6 1 6
E.F.	" uniflora	3 1 6
E.F.	Buddleia globosa	10 1 6
E.F.	" Lindleyana	8 1 0
E.F.	" paniculata	20 1 6
E.F.	" salicifolia	10 1 0
E.H.	Burchellia Capensis	16 1 0
E.H.	Buxus arborea (Tree Box)	20 1 0
E.H.	" latifolius	8 1 0
E.H.	" longifolius	8 1 0
E.H.	" sempervirens	8 1 0
E.H.	" sempervirens variegata	4 1 0

E.F.	Ceratopetalum gummiferum	40 2 0
	(The Christmas Bush)	
	" laurifolium	
	(Whitewood)	100 1 6

The Christmas Bush is a gem in the ornamental department. The flowers first appear about October, and are white and pretty; they soon after change to pink, and as the petals decay gradually, the color assumes a deep crimson, and so remains until the seed ripens about February. No garden should be without this exquisite shrub.

D.	Cercis siliquastrum	20 1 6
E.H.	Ceratonla siliqua (Carob Tree)	15 1 6
	The Carob Tree, St. John's Bread, or Locust Tree.	
E.S.G.F.	Cestrum Aurantiacum	8 1 0
E.S.G.F.	" diurnum	4 1 0
E.S.G.F.	" nocturnum	6 1 6
E.F.	Chænestes gesneroides	10 1 0
D.F.	Chimonanthus fragrans (Allepice) ..	10 1 6
E.F.G.	Chorozema cordata	2 1 6
E.F.	Chrystia grandiflora	3 1 6



Trees and Shrubs—continued.

		Ht. in ft.	s.	d.
E.F.	Cistus formosus	3	1	0
E.F.	" Albidus	3	1	0
E.F.	" Monspeliensis	3	1	0
E.	Citharexylum quadrangulare	20	1	6
E.F.G.	Clianthus puniceus (Parrot's Beak)	6	1	6
E.S.G.*	Coffea Arabica (Coffee)	4	2	0
E.	Coprosma Baueriana	6	1	0
E.	" variegata	6	1	6
Handsomeness evergreen Shrubs, perfectly hardy.				
E.G.F.	Coronilla glauca	4	1	0
E.G.F.	" velutina	3	1	0
E.	Corynocarpus laevigatus (Karaka Tree)	15	1	6
E.	Cotoneaster Hookerii	4	1	6
D.H.	Cratægus oxyantha, white	12	1	6
D.H.F.	" " double, white	12	1	6
D.H.F.	" " pink	12	1	6
D.H.F.	" " red	12	1	6
E.	Cupania Australis (Australian Tamarind) 50	50	2	6
Cupania, or Australian Tamarind, is a tree of considerable size, and magnificent and remarkable foliage.				
E.G.F.	Cuphea Jarulensis	4	1	0
E.G.F.	" platycentra	1½	1	0
E.F.	Cytissus laburnum	8	1	6
E.F.	" leucanthus	3	1	0
D.H.G.F.	Daphne Fortunei	4	1	6
E.G.F.	" odora	4	1	6
E.G.F.	" hybrida	3	1	6
E.	" Indica rubra	4	2	0
Daphnes cannot well be left out of a flower garden. They are pretty, very highly perfumed, free bloomers, very suitable in cut flower bouquets, and universal favorites.				
D.H.F.	Deutzia crenata flora pleno	1	1	0
D.H.F.	" " variegata	3	1	0
D.H.F.	" gracilis	1½	1	0
D.G.F.	" Mexicana	4	1	0
D.H.F.	" scabra	6	1	0
D.G.H.F.	Diervillia amabilis	6	1	0
D.G.H.F.	" variegata	3	1	0
D.G.H.F.	" Hendersonii	5	1	6
D.G.H.F.	" rosea	8	1	0
E.G.F.H.	Diervillia hortensis nivea	3	1	0
Diervilleas are desirable plants in garden or greenhouse, they are profuse bloomers, and require little attention.				
E.G.F.	Diosma ericoides	3	1	6
E.G.F.	Diplacus splendens hybrida	3	1	0
E.G.F.	Diplopappus fruticans	1½	1	6
E.G.F.	Dipteracanthus Herbstii	2	1	6
E.F.	Dombeya Mastersi	8	1	6
E.	Doryphora sassafras	50	2	0
E.F.	Doryanthes excelsa (Gigantic Lily)	12	1	6
E.F.	Duranta Plumierii	15	1	0
E.F.	" alba	6	1	6
E.F.	" Ellisii	6	1	0
E.F.	Edwardia microphylla	6	1	6
E.	Elæagnus variegata	10	1	0
E.F.	Elæocarpus cyaneus	20	1	0
E.G.F.	Epacris grandiflora	4	1	6
E.G.F.	" paludosa	4	1	6
E.G.F.	Erica Baccans	6	1	6
E.G.F.	" Brownii	6	1	6
E.G.F.	" Bowiana	4	1	6
E.G.F.	" Cavendishii	4	1	6
E.G.F.	" Heymalis	5	1	6
E.G.F.	" Wilmorea	5	1	6
Ericas, or Heaths, are gems either in the garden or the greenhouse. They are far from being as extensively patronised as they deserve to be; perhaps because they are difficult to establish.				
E.F.	Eriostemon nerifolius	10	1	6
D.F.	Erythrina arborea	20	1	6
D.F.	" Bidwillii	15	1	6
D.G.F.	" cristagali	20	1	6
D.F.	" Cunninghamii	40	1	6
D.G.F.	" Compacta	4	1	6
D.F.	" secundiflora	15	1	6
Erythrinas, or Coral trees, are splendid objects in large or small pleasure grounds. They will thrive in the poorest soil or even barren sand, and are handsome even when out of flower.				
E.F.	Escallonia macrantha	5	1	6
E.F.	" Montavidiensis	12	1	6
E.F.	" organensis	5	1	0
E.F.	" rubra	3	1	0

		Ht. in ft.	s.	d.
E.F.	Eucalyptus citriodora	75	1	6
E.	" globulus (Blue Gum, Tasmania)	200	1	6
E.	" marginata (Jarrah)	150	1	6
E.F.	Eugenia Australis	40	1	6
E.F.	" Jambosa	20	1	6
E.F.	" ugni	3	1	6
E.	" uniflora	20	1	6
E.H.	Euonymus Japonicus	12	1	6
E.H.	" Japonicus variegatus	12	1	6
E.H.	" latifolius	12	1	6
E.H.	" radicans	4	1	6
E.S.G.F.	Euphorbia Jacquiniflora	6	2	6
E.S.G.F.	" splendens	4	1	0
E.S.G.F.	" Butcherii	4	1	0
E.F.	Eupomatia laurina	12	1	6
E.F.	Fabiana imbricata	4	1	6
D.H.	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	60	1	6
E.	Ficus Australis	60	1	0
E.H.	" Benjaminia	20	2	6
E.	" Harlandii	30	1	6
E.	" lucida	60	1	6
E.	" macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig)	100	1	0
E.	" religiosa (Banyan)	25	2	6

This genus is remarkable for its brilliant foliage, and far surpasses all others as shade trees. They form enormous trees, and seem to thrive anywhere. For moderate-sized grounds one or two specimens are sufficient, as they are great exhausters of the soil.

D.	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	50	1	6
E.	Forsythia viridissima	5	1	0
E.	" suspensa	3	1	0
E.	Gardenia citriodora (Citron, scented)	3	3	6
E.G.F.	" florida flore pleno	6	1	6
E.G.	" Fortunei	4	1	6
E.G.	" globosa	6	1	6
E.G.	" magnifica	4	1	6
E.G.	" radicans	1	1	6
E.G.	" variegata	1	2	6
E.G.	" Shepherdii	4	1	6
E.G.	" thunbergiana	6	2	6
E.	Garrya elliptica	15	1	6
E.F.	Goldfussia anisophylla	3	1	0
E.F.	Grevillea Fosterii	4	1	6
E.F.	" Hillii	20	1	6
E.F.	" robusta	80	1	6

Grevillea robusta, or silky oak, is a favourite tree for pleasure grounds of some extent. It grows remarkable quick, and is very handsome and fragrant when in blossom, and thrives best sheltered among other trees.

E.F.	Habrothamnus elegans	6	1	0
E.F.	" fascicularis	4	1	0
E.F.	" Newellii	5	1	0
E.F.	" Scaber	4	1	0
E.	Hakea suaveolens	10	1	6
D.F.	Hamellia patens	10	1	6
E.S.	Hebeclinum ianthinum	2	1	0
E.S.F.	Hellotritium aureum	2	1	0
E.S.F.	" la petite negress	3	1	0
E.F.	" Peruvianum	2	1	0
E.F.	" Triomphe de Leigh	4	1	0
E.F.	" voltairianum	2	1	9
D.	Hibiscus bicolor superba	4	1	6
E.	" grandiflora flore pleno	6	1	6
E.	" liliflorus	10	1	6
D.F.	" mutabilis	15	1	0
E.F.	" mutabilis flore pleno	10	1	6
E.G.F.	" rosa splendens	10	1	6
E.G.F.	" rosa luteo	3	1	6
D.H.F.	" Syriacus alba marginatus	5	1	0
D.H.F.	" Syriacus, in variety	1	1	0

Seem absolutely indispensable to the flower garden or shrubbery, requiring little attention, in any soil, with or without shelter. All the species are worth places.

D.G.F.	Hydrangea Hortensis	4	1	0
D.G.F.	" Hortensis variegata	3	1	6
D.G.F.	" Japonica	4	1	0
D.	" Japonica rosea	4	1	6
D.	" ataxa	4	1	6
D.	" Thomas Hogg	4	1	6

This favourite class is quite indispensable to any flower garden, and will grow well in most situations. Shaded, the large corymbs of flowers of Hortensis will be blue; exposed and in dry places, they are generally pink. A south wall and in good soil is its favourite place.



Trees and Shrubs—continued.

		Ht. in ft.	s.	d.
E.	Hypericum Calerianum ..	2	1	6
E.	" monogynum ..	4	1	6
E.H.	Ilex aquifolium ..	20	1	6
E.H.	" alba marginata ..	10	2	6
E.H.	" aurea ..	10	2	6
E.H.	" cornuta ..	8	1	0
E.	" opaca ..	25	1	6
E.	Illicium anisatum ..	6	2	0
E.G.F.	Indigofera Australis ..	5	1	6
E.G.F.	" decora ..	2	1	6
E.F.	Inga pulcherima ..	15	1	6
D.	Jacaranda Mimosaefolia ..	40	2	0

A magnificent tree, producing immense masses of beautiful flowers; the foliage is also extremely graceful.

E.F.	Jasminum fruticans (Yellow Jasmine)	8	1	0
E.S.G.F.	Jochroma tubulosa ..	8	1	0
E.G.F.	Justicia carnea ..	2½	1	6
E.F.	" cydonifolia ..	4	1	0
E.G.F.	" discolor ..	3	1	0
E.G.F.	" flavicomma ..	3	1	0
E.G.F.	" splendens ..	3	1	0
E.G.F.	Kalosanthes coccinea (Crassula) ..	1½	1	6
D.H.F.	Kerria Japonica ..	3	1	0
D.H.F.	" flore pleno ..	3	1	0
D.H.F.	Lagerstrœmia Indica ..	20	1	6
D.H.F.	" alba ..	10	2	6
F.E.	Lagunaria Pattersoni ..	40	1	6

This is one of the most suitable trees for shelter from sea breezes known in the colony. It seems to court the sea breeze, for it will lean more towards it than away from it like most other trees.

E.	Laurus nitida ..	12	1	6
E.	" Ceylonica ..	15	1	6
E.H.	" nobilis (Sweet Bay) ..	30	1	6
E.	Ligustrum Japonicum ..	12	2	6
E.	" tricolor variegatum ..	8	1	0
E.	" lucidum ..	20	1	6
E.	" undulatum ..	6	1	0

Ligustrums, or Privets, are useful in shrubberies; they are frequently used for ornamental hedges, either to conceal fences or to form break-winds for flower beds, &c. They stand exposure well, and will grow in most soils. Vulgare is extensively used for these purposes in England and elsewhere.

D.H.	Liriodendron tulipiferum (Tulip Tree)	60	2	6
E.F.	Lotus jacobea ..	1	1	0
E.F.	" Lutea ..	1	1	0
E.F.	Magnolia anonæfolia ..	8	1	6
D.H.F.	" bicolor ..	4	1	6
D.H.F.	" conspicua ..	20	1	6
E.H.F.	" grandiflora ..	from 25	1	6
D.H.F.	" purpurea ..	15	1	6
D.H.F.	" Soulangiana ..	15	1	6

All the species of Magnolia deserve a place in every garden. Grandiflora is a very popular flowering tree, and grows well everywhere. Its foliage is large and showy, and its large white powerfully fragrant flowers are much admired. The deciduous species are very striking objects when in flower. Anonæfolia is a pretty shining-leaved shrub, having curious chocolate-coloured flowers, whose odour is powerful, and has a singular resemblance to fine old port wine.

E.G.S.F.	Melastoma macrantha ..	3	1	6
E.G.S.F.	" Malabathrica ..	4	1	6
E.F.	Metrosideros tomentosus ..	25	1	6
E.F.	Menziesia palifolia ..	1½	1	6
E.F.	" alba ..	1½	1	6
E.G.F.	Murraya exotica ..	8	2	0
E.G.F.	Muraltia Heistaria ..	4	1	6
E.	Myroxylon pereira (Balsam of Peru) ..	15	1	6
E.G.	Myrtus communis ..	6	1	6
E.G.	" Romanus ..	4	1	6
E.	Nandina domestica ..	5	1	6
E.F.	Nerium album ..	12	1	6
E.F.	" albo pleno ..	10	1	6
E.F.	" Cardinalis ..	15	1	6
E.	" splendens ..	20	1	6
E.	Olea Cunninghami (olive) ..	20	1	6
E.	" acumenata ..	25	1	6
E.	" fragrans ..	3	1	6
E.	" vulgaris ..	20	1	6
E.	Osmanthus ilicifolius ..	6	1	6
E.	" variegatus ..	6	1	6
D.H.G.F.	Pœonia Moutan ..	3	2	6
D.H.F.	Paulownia imperialis ..	15	1	6

		Ht. in ft.	s.	d.
E.G.F.	Pavonia coccinea ..	3	1	0
E.H.F.	Philadelphus coronarius ..	4	1	0
E.H.F.	" grandiflorus ..	4	1	0
E.	Phormium tenax ..	5	1	0
E.	" variegata ..	7	1	6
E.H.	Photinia glabra ..	10	1	0
E.H.	" serulata ..	10	1	6
E.	Pisonia grandis ..	5	2	6
E.H.	Pittosporum eugenoides ..	15	1	0
E.H.	" lucidum ..	12	1	0
E.H.	" Tobira ..	10	1	6
E.H.	" variegata ..	6	1	6
E.F.	" undulatum ..	25	1	0

All the Pittosporums are highly ornamental, and are suitable for single specimens in the shrubbery or for ornamental evergreen hedges.

D.H.	Platanus Orientalis (Plane Tree) ..	50	1	6
E.G.F.	Plumbago capensis ..	5	1	0
E.G.F.	" larpetæ ..	1	1	0
E.F.	" zeylanica ..	1	1	0
D.S.G.F.	Poinsettia pulcherrima ..	12	1	6
E.G.F.	Polygala grandis ..	5	1	6
E.F.	" speciosa ..	8	1	0

Polygalas suit our climate well. They are pretty flowering shrubs, and will grow in any soil, wet or dry.

D.H.	Populus argentia (Poplar) ..	40	1	0
D.H.	" dilatata ..	70	1	0
D.H.	" tremula ..	50	1	0
D.	Punica granatum (Pomegranate) ..	10	1	6
D.F.	" flore pleno ..	10	1	6
D.F.	" alba ..	10	1	6
D.H.F.	Pyrus aucuparia (Mountain Ash) ..	30	2	6
D.H.F.	" japonica ..	8	1	6
D.H.	Quercus alba ..	60	1	6
D.H.	" cerris ..	50	1	6
D.H.	" cuspidata ..	40	1	6
D.H.	" pedunculata (English Oak) ..	60	1	6
D.H.	" tinctoria ..	70	2	0
E.H.	" virens ..	40	1	6
E.C.F.	Raphiolepis Indica ..	4	1	0
E.F.	Rhododendron Ponticum ..	8	1	6
E.F.	" album ..	8	1	6
E.F.	" ponticum roseum ..	8	1	6
D.	Rhus succedanea ..	10	1	6
E.S.G.F.	Rondeletia anomala ..	1½	1	6
E.S.G.F.	" speciosa ..	3	2	6
E.S.G.F.	" versicolor ..	4	1	6
E.	Royena lucida ..	6	1	6
E.G.F.	Russelia juncea ..	6	1	6
E.G.F.	" multiflora ..	6	1	0
E.	Rubus Indica (fl. pl.) ..	3	1	0
E.	Ruscus latifolius ..	1½	1	6
D.H.	Salix aurea ..	40	1	0
D.H.	" babylonica ..	60	1	0
D.H.	" helix ..	10	1	0
D.H.	" laurina ..	8	1	0
D.H.	" russelliana ..	40	1	0
D.H.	" rosmarinifolia ..	10	1	0

Salix Babylonica, the well-known Weeping Willow, thrives best in light, moist soils. It will grow best near ponds or water-courses, and even in the water, if not too deep. All the species are worth a place, where the situation is sufficiently moist. Osiers for the basket-makers ought to be a profitable crop on swampy land.

D.H.	Sambucus racemosus ..	12	1	0
E.	Schinus molle ..	15	1	6

The Californian Pepper Tree, a beautiful tree of graceful habit, thrives well in the colony. It has light green foliage and bright scarlet berries.

E.	Sophora japonica ..	5	1	6
D.H.F.	Spiræa corymbosa ..	5	1	6
D.F.	" Douglassii ..	3	1	0
D.F.	" grandiflora ..	4	1	0
D.H.F.	" prunifolia ..	4	1	6
D.H.F.	" flore pleno ..	4	1	6
D.H.F.	" Reevesiana ..	4	1	6

Free-flowering and useful in ornamental grounds.

E.F.	Stenocarpus Cunninghamii ..	25	2	0
E.F.	" salignus ..	8	1	0
E.	Sterculea heterophylla ..	30	2	6
E.G.F.	Swainsonia alba ..	4	1	0
E.G.F.	" Osbornii ..	2	1	0
E.G.F.	" pulchella ..	3	1	0



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Trees and Shrubs—continued.

E.	Syncarpia laurifolia	15	1	6	E.F.	Veronica Creme et violet	4	1	0
	Syncarpia laurifolia, or Turpentine, is one of our native trees, now thought much of as a shelter tree, particularly where heavy shelter is required. It has a fine dark green foliage, and forms a handsome tree as single specimens in a park.				E.F.	" diosmæfolia	2	1	0
D.H.E.	Syringa vulgaris (Lilac)	12	1	6	E.F.	" Kermesina	2	1	0
D.F.	Tecoma capensis	12	1	0	E.F.	" gracilis	5	1	0
E.F.	" fulva	3	1	6	E.G.F.	" Andersonii	4	1	0
E.F.	" stans	12	1	6	E.G.F.	" variegated	3	2	6
E.F.	" velutina	15	1	6	E.F.	Viburnum Chinensis	8	1	0
	All the Tecomas are showy, free-flowering shrubs. Capensis may also be used as a climber; it blossoms the year round; is very easily cultivated, and no plant can surpass it for covering unsightly fences or such like objects.				E.F.	" reticulatum	8	1	6
E.F.	Telopea speciosissima	10	2	0	E.F.	" odoratissimum	8	1	6
E.	Thea Bohea	8	1	6	E.F.	" punctatum	6	1	6
D.H.	Tilia Europea (Linden)	50	1	6	D.H.F.	" opulus	10	1	6
E.	Tristania nerifolia	25	2	6	E.H.F.	" tinus	10	1	0
D.H.	Ulmus campestris (English Elm)	80	1	6	E.H.F.	" lucidum	10	1	6
E.	" Chinensis (Chinese Elm)	30	1	6	E.H.F.	" suspensum	15	1	6
E.H.	" montana (Wych Elm)	40	1	6	D.H.	Vitex agnus castus	6	1	0
					E.F.	Yucca filamentosa	4	2	0
					E.F.	" alcefolia	2	1	6
					E.F.	" variegata	3	3	6
					E.F.	" gloriosa	12	1	6
					E.F.	" recurva	5	2	0

FOLIAGE PLANTS.

With Variegated or Coloured Leaves.

FINE foliage plants have become the fashion everywhere, and they certainly are very interesting and attractive, either in the drawing room, the green house, the bush-house, or in the open garden. The following list comprises plants of this class suitable for any of these positions.

Many of these beautiful plants which are too tender for the open air can be cultivated in a small space as small specimens; a small room covered with glass or even a large glazed frame or window would be sufficient for some of the prettiest.

ABBREVIATIONS.

G.—For greenhouse culture.

H.—Hardy, near Sydney.

C.—Climber.

	Abutilon , Auguste Paswald	s. d.	1	6	G.	Anthurium leuconeurum	s. d.	7	6
	" Thomsoni	1	6	G.	" regale	7	6		
	" vexillarium variegatum	1	6	H.	Aucuba Japonica	2	6		
H.	Agapanthus umbellatus variegatus	2	6	H.C.	Cissus heterophyllus variegatus	1	6		
G.H.	Alocasia macrorhiza variegata	2	6	G.	Caladium argaryrites	2	0		
G.	" metallica	2	6	G.	" Alfred Bleu	2	0		
G.	Anthurium cordifolium magnificum	5	0	G.	" Bicolor	2	0		



CALADIUM.

G.	Caladium Chantini	2	0
G.	" Duc de Ratisbon	2	0
G.	" Houletii	2	0
G.	" metallicum	3	6
G.	" Meyerbeer	2	6
G.	" Parierii	3	6
G.	" Wrightii	2	6

These magnificent plants can only be brought to perfection under glass, with the means of using artificial heat at certain stages of growth.

G.	Coleus , Duke of Edinburgh	1	0
G.	" exquisite	1	0
	Many other varieties	2	0
G.	Dieffenbachia Bauseii	2	6
G.	" Howmanii	2	6
G.	" Gigantea	2	6
G.	" Werii	2	6
G.	Eranthemum macrophylla variegata	3	6
H.	Euonymus alba variegatus	2	6
H.	" Japonicus variegatus	1	6
H.	Ficoides macrophylla aurea	3	6
G.	Hoffmania Ghiesbreghtsii	3	6
H.	Hydrangea Hortensis variegata	2	6
H.G.C.	Hoya marginata	2	6
E.G.W.C.	" carnea variegata	2	6
H.	Ilex aquifolium alba marginata	3	6
H.	" aurea	3	6
G.	Iresine acuminata	1	6
G.	" Lindenii	1	0
G.	Ledenbergia rosea	2	0
H.	Ligustrum ovatafolium variegatum	2	0
H.C.	Lonicera variegata	1	6
G.	Marantha Zebrina	3	6
H.	Phormium tenax variegata	2	0
H.	Pittosporum tobira variegata	2	6
H.	Pelargonium zoned and tricolored, in variety (see list)	5	0
H.	Yucca aloefolia variegata	3	6
H.	" filamentosa	2	0



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



CLIMBING AND TWINING PLANTS.

Suitable for Covering Unsightly Fences, Arbours, Verandah Pillars, &c.

THIS List contains a choice selection of the most useful. Any selected from it may be looked upon as certain to be suitable to the climate or the cultivation indicated. With the exception of the Ivys, and one or two others, all those named are handsome flowering plants, and valued as such, as well as for their trailing and climbing habits.

Letters before names indicate habit of plant and for what suitable :

D—Deciduous. E—Evergreen. G—Greenhouse. H—Hardy W—Wall.



VIRGINIAN CREEPER (showing habit of growth).

		Ht. in ft. s. d.
H.D.	<i>Ampelopsis hederacea</i> ..	20 1 0
H.D.	" <i>hirsutum</i> ..	20 1 6
H.D.	" <i>japonica</i> ..	20 1 6
H.D.	" <i>pubescens</i> ..	20 1 6

The Virginian Creeper, a well-known favourite, hardy and a rapid grower. It has fine foliage, and is of easy culture.

E.	<i>Antigonon leptopus</i> ..	50 2 6
E.	<i>Aristolochia gigantea</i> ..	20 1 6

		Ht. in ft. s. d.
E.	<i>Bignonia argyrea violaceæ</i> ..	10 1 6
E.H.	" <i>capreolata</i> ..	15 1 0
D.	" <i>Chamberleana</i> ..	40 1 6
E.H.	" <i>chirere</i> ..	20 2 6
E.	" <i>excelsa</i> ..	20 1 6
E.	" <i>jasminoides</i> ..	20 1 6
E.	" <i>Lindleyana</i> ..	15 1 6
E.	" <i>Tweediana</i> ..	20 1 0
E.H.	" <i>venusta</i> ..	20 1 6

All the Bignonias are worthy of a place in the flower garden, being of easy culture, fast growers, and beautiful as well as free bloomers. *Venusta*, when grown as a large specimen on a trellis, or trained against a wall, is unsurpassed in the profusion or magnificence of its large racemes of bright orange-coloured flowers.

E.W.	<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i> ..	16 1 6
E.W.	" <i>Hessiana</i> ..	20 1 6
D.W.	" <i>speciosa</i> ..	25 2 6
D.W.	" <i>spectabilis</i> ..	25 1 6
D.W.	" <i>splendens</i> ..	20 2 0

Bougainvilleas are magnificent and showy when in flower; they continue in bloom for a long time, like good soil, may be grown as a shrub, but are best trained against a wall on a northerly aspect; when in flower, they are so brilliant that they will attract attention at a distance of a mile.

E.	<i>Canavalia Bonariensis</i> ..	50 2 6
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This plant has scarcely an equal in extent or quickness of growth or beauty of foliage. Its leaves are large, and of a brilliant shining green, with bright crimson spikes of pea-like flowers.

D.	<i>Cissus heterophyllus variegatus</i> ..	3 1 0
D.H.	<i>Clematis Beauty</i> ..	10 2 0
D.H.	" <i>Buchani</i> ..	30 2 0
D.H.	" <i>Dr. Hector</i> ..	10 2 0
D.H.	" <i>Fortunii</i> ..	5 2 0
D.H.	" <i>Gem</i> ..	10 2 0
D.H.	" <i>Hilli</i> ..	10 2 0
D.H.	" <i>Hybrida splendida</i> ..	10 2 0
D.H.	" <i>Isabella</i> ..	10 2 0
D.H.	" <i>Lady Boville</i> ..	10 2 0
D.H.	" <i>Magnifica</i> ..	10 2 0
D.H.	" <i>Mrs. S E. Baker</i> ..	10 3 0
D.H.	" <i>Mrs. Bateman</i> ..	10 2 0
D.H.	" <i>Prince Victor</i> ..	10 2 0
D.H.	" <i>Queen Victoria</i> ..	10 2 0
D.H.	" <i>Sieboldii</i> ..	20 2 0
D.H.	" <i>Sophia</i> ..	10 2 0
D.H.	" <i>The Duchess</i> ..	10 2 0

E.H.	<i>Cobæa scandens</i> ..	20 1 0
E.	<i>Ficus stipulata</i> (Climbing Tree) ..	25 1 0
E.G.	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i> ..	4 1 6
E.	<i>Hardenbergia lindleyana</i> ..	4 1 6
E.	<i>Hedera helix</i> (Ivy) ..	40 1 0
E.	" <i>Rægnieriana</i> ..	40 1 0
E.	" <i>variegata</i> ..	20 2 0
E.	" <i>latifolia maculata</i> ..	10 1 6
E.	" <i>palmata</i> ..	10 1 0
E.	" <i>tricolor marginata</i> ..	10 2 0

Ivys are so well known that they require no description here, further than to remark that no garden or grounds should be without them; they thrive well anywhere.

E.H.	<i>Ipomæa Leari</i> ..	25 1 0
E.H.	" <i>Alba grandiflora</i> ..	50 1 6

Climbing and Twining Plants—continued.

		Ht. in ft. s. d.
E.H.	Ipomœa Hardyii	50 1 6
These Ipomœas are perpetual flowering climbers, with very showy flowers; they are rapid growers, and soon cover a large space, and are well adapted to grow upon trellises or high fences: soil and situation not important.		
E.	Jasminum gracile	3 1 6
E.	" grandiflorum	15 1 6
E.G.W.	" Kippaxii	2½ 1 6
E.G.W.	" pubescens	2 1 6
E.	Lonicera aurea variegata	10 1 0
E.	" flexuosa	15 1 0
E.	" japonica	25 1 0
E.	" rubrum	10 1 6
E.	Lophospermum grandiflorum	6 1 0
E.G.	Manettia glabra	4 1 6
Manettia is a decided gem, either in the flower border or the conservatory. It has nice foliage, slender habit, and abundant fine scarlet, large tube-like flowers.		
D.	Mandevillea suaveolens	25 1 6
E.	Maurandya alba	10 1 0
E.	" Barclayana	15 1 0
E.	" semperflorens	10 1 0
E.W.	Passiflora Bealii	20 1 6
E.W.	" Buonapartia	20 2 6
E.W.	" Empress Eugenie	30 1 6
E.	" edulis	30 1 0
E.C.	" Granadilla	30 2 6
E.	" racemosa	20 2 0
Passion flowers are all fine ornamental climbers, with very handsome flowers. They require training on trellis work, and do well in most situations near Sydney. Several of the species bear fruit; P. Edulis is a common fruit in our markets.		
E.H.	Phaseolus caracalla	30 2 0
E.H.	Quisqualis glabra	20 2 6
E.H.	" Indica	23 2 6
These are very rare and interesting plants, well suited for beautifying arbours or trellis work.		

		Ht. in ft. s. d.
E.	Rhynchospermum jasminoides	6 1 6
E.	" variegata	3 1 6
E.	Solanum jasminoides	25 1 6
E.	Sollya heterophylla	3 1 6
E.G.W.	Stephanotis floribunda	20 2 6
Stephanotis is prized as a first-rate plant for exhibition; it is usually grown in the greenhouse, but will do in warm situations out of doors. The foliage is wax-like, and the flowers are pure white, and produced in abundant clusters.		
E.	Stigmaphyllon ciliatum	20 1 0
E.	Tacsonia ignea	20 1 0
E.	" manicata	40 1 6
E.	" Morti	20 1 6
E.	" Van Volexmii	20 1 6
D.	Tecoma grandiflora	30 1 6
D.	" hybrida	30 1 6
E.G.	Thunbergia chrysops	4 1 0
E.H.	" coccinea	4 1 6
E.G.	" Hantagni	4 1 6
E.G.	" laurifolia	15 1 6
E.	Wistaria Bidwilli	50 2 0
D.H.	" magnifica	50 2 0
H.	" megasperma	50 2 0
D.	" sinensis	20 1 6
D.	" alba	20 1 6

Wistaria sinensis is a strong-growing deciduous climber, so handsome and strikingly unlike any other that it should never be omitted from an ornamental ground. In good deep soil it grows to an enormous size and length. The flowers are blue, and hang in bunches and spikes a foot long, and are so abundant as to completely hide the stems and branches. The time of flowering is early Spring; the plant is in full bloom before it puts forth a leaf. The Megasperma is our Native Wistaria, a very pretty variety.

SHELTER TREES.

SHELTER is a desideratum, both in regard to fruit culture and to pleasure grounds. Flower Gardens especially need it; and, where natural shelter is wanting, artificial must be provided before there can be satisfactory results. Some kind of shelter may be obtained by walls and buildings for small gardens; but even for these such shelter is but a poor substitute for tree foliage.

In selecting from this List it will be necessary to take into consideration the nature of the ground to be planted. It may frequently happen that a wet or swampy place has to be planted to break the wind which passes over a flat surface; to plant such the choice of trees that will thrive in such a position will be requisite. On the other hand, where the situation is of a dry nature, it would be useless to plant trees that would only thrive in moist positions.

PINE TRIBE.

Araucaria excelsa (suitable for dry or wet situations; first-class for sea winds)	
" Cunninghamii	" "
" Cookii	" "
Frenela cupressiformis (dry situations)	
" pyramidalis	" "
" verrucosa	" "
Juniperus Bermudiana	" "
" Virginiana	" "
Octoclinus Macleayana	" "
Pinus halepensis (dry or wet situations)	

Pinus maritima (dry or wet situations)	
One of the best to resist strong sea winds and form a break-wind.	
" pinaster (dry or wet situations)	
" pinea (dry situations)	
" strobus	" "
Podocarpus totara (dry or wet situations)	
Sequoia sempervirens	" "
Taxodium distichum (dry situations)	
Thuja gigantea	" "
" Orientalis	" "



SHELTER TREES—continued.

VARIOUS TRIBES.

Bambusa arundinacæ (dry or wet)
Buddlea paniculata (dry or wet, low shelter)
Callicoma serratifolia (wet, low shelter)
Casuarina quadrivalvis (wet)
Ceratonia siliqua (dry)
Corynocarpus lævigatus (wet)
Cratægus macrantha (dry, hedges)
 „ oxycantha (dry, hedges)

Duranta Plumeri (dry or wet, low shelter)
Erythrina Cunninghami (dry)
Escallonia Montavidiensis (dry or wet, low shelter)
Jasminum fructicans (dry or wet, low shelter)
Lagunaria Patersoni (dry, the best shelter from sea winds)
Polygala grandiflora (dry, low shelter)
Salix Babylonica (wet; and also all the species of Willows cannot be too wet).

NOTE.—Low shelter means to prevent winds under tall shelter, or to shelter close at hand when there is no room for tall shelter. Reference to the principal lists will afford information as to the climate for which the trees are adapted, &c.

CONIFERS AND TAXADS.

ABBREVIATIONS.

H.H.—Those species which will stand a climate somewhat colder than Sydney, but not of the coldest districts, will have **H.H.** before the name.

H.—Those which grow in the coldest parts of Australia will be marked **H.**

			Ht. in ft..	s.	d.
H.	Abies Alba	..	40 to 50	1	6
H.	„ Douglassi	..	40 to 40	1	6
H.	„ excelsa	..	70 to 100	1	6
H.H.	„ jezevensis	..	40 to 50	1	6
H.H.	„ Smithiana	..	80 to 100	1	6
H.H.	Araucaria Bidwillii	..	100 to 150	1	6
H.H.	„ Glauca	..	80 to 100	1	6
H.H.	„ Cookii	..	80 to 100	2	6
H.H.	„ Cunninghami	..	80 to 100	1	6
H.H.	„ excelsa	..	100 to 150	1	6
H.	„ imbricata	..	100 to 150	3	6

Excelsa is the well-known North Island Pine, so much admired as an ornamental tree, and sought after in all parts of the world where the climate permits it to grow. Although it will not grow in the colder districts, it is one of the best for shelter from strong sea breezes.

H.	Biota Meldensis	..	15 to 20	1	6
H.	Cedrus Atlantica	..	80 to 100	2	6
H.	„ Deodura	..	100 to 150	2	6
H.H.	Cephalotaxus Fortunei	..	20 to 30	2	6
H.H.	Chamæcyparis sphæroidea	..	15 to 20	1	6
H.H.	„ variegata	..	12 to 15	1	6
H.H.	Cryptomeria elegans	..	50 to 60	1	6
H.H.	„ japonica	..	60 to 100	1	6
H.H.	Cunninghami lanceolata	..	30 to 40	1	6
H.H.	Cupressus Benthamiana	..	60 to 70	1	6
H.H.	„ Corneyana	..	30 to 40	1	6
H.H.	„ excelsior	..	30 to 40	1	6
H.H.	„ funebris	..	40 to 60	1	6
H.H.	„ glauca pendula	..	20 to 30	1	6
H.H.	„ Goveniana	..	20 to 25	1	6
H.H.	„ Lambertiana	..	50 to 100	1	6
H.H.	„ Lawsoniana	..	50 to 100	1	6
H.H.	„ macrocarpa	..	50 to 100	1	6
H.H.	„ majestica	..	40 to 50	1	6
H.H.	„ pendula	..	40 to 60	1	6
H.H.	„ sempervirens	..	30 to 50	1	6
H.H.	„ torulosus	..	60 to 100	1	0
H.H.	„ uhdeana	..	40 to 50	1	6
H.	Dacrydium elatum	..	50 to 60	3	6
H.	Dammara Australis	..	150 to 200	3	6
H.	„ robusta	..	100 to 150	2	6
H.H.	Frenela cupressiformis	..	30 to 40	1	6
H.	„ pyramidalis	..	60 to 80	1	9



ARAUCARIA EXCELSA (Norfolk Island Pine).

Conifers and Taxads—continued.

		Ht. in ft.	s.	d.
H.	Juniperus Bermudiana	.. 20 to 30	1	6
H.	" chinensis ..	.. 40 to 50	1	6
H.	" cracovia ..	.. 10 to 15	1	6
H.H.	" langoldiana ..	.. 15 to 20	1	6
H.	" macrocarpa ..	.. 60 to 70	1	6
H.	" oxycedrus ..	.. 10 to 15	1	6
H.	" rufescens ..	.. 8 to 16	1	6
H.	" Virginiana ..	.. 40 to 50	1	6

The Juniper Tribe is a very useful one for ornamental planting. They are of a compact habit, will look well as single specimens or in clumps on lawns or elsewhere.

H.H.	Libocedrus Chiliensis	.. 50 to 60	2	6
H.	Pinus Benthiana (ponderosa)	150 to 200	1	6
H.H.	" Canariensis ..	.. 40 to 50	1	6
H.	" excelsa ..	.. 60 to 70	1	6
H.	" halepensis ..	.. 100 to 150	1	6
H.H.	" insignis ..	.. 80 to 100	1	6
H.	" laveana ..	.. 30 to 40	1	6
H.H.	" longifolia ..	.. 80 to 100	1	6
H.	" maritima ..	.. 80 to 60	1	6
H.	" pinaster ..	.. 50 to 60	1	6
H.	" pinea ..	.. 50 to 90	1	6
H.	" strobus ..	.. 50 to 60	1	6
H.H.	" tenuifolia ..	.. 80 to 100	1	6

	Phyllocladus trichomanoides	40 to 60	1	6
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		Ht. in ft.	s.	d.
H.	Picea amabilis	.. 150 to 200	3	6
H.	" Balsamea	.. 40 to 50	2	6
H.	" Webbiana	.. 80 to 100	2	6
H.H.	Podocarpus cupressimus ..	.. 50 to 60	1	6
H.H.	" spinulosus ..	.. 50 to 80	1	6
H.	" totara ..	.. 60 to 80	1	6
H.	Retinospora ericoides ..	.. 10 to 15	1	6
H.	" obtusa ..	.. 20 to 30	1	6
H.H.	" plumosa ..	.. 10 to 25	1	6
H.H.	" squarrosa ..	.. 15 to 20	1	6
H.H.	Salisburia Adiantifolia ..	.. 80 to 100	1	6
H.	Taxodium distichum ..	.. 50 to 100	1	6
H.	Taxus baccata	.. 15 to 20	1	6
H.	" japonica	.. 10 to 12	1	6
H.H.	Thuja elegantissima ..	.. 10 to 19	1	6
H.H.	" flagelliformis ..	.. 15 to 20	1	6
H.H.	" Knightii ..	.. 50 to 60	1	6
H.A.	" Lobbi gigantea ..	.. 60 to 100	1	6
H.H.	" Orientalis ..	.. 30 to 40	1	0
H.H.	" aurea ..	.. 4 to 8	2	6
H.	Thujopsis borealis ..	.. 40 to 50	1	6
H.	" dolabrata ..	.. 60 to 80	1	6
H.	" variegata ..	.. 40 to 50	1	6
H.H.	Wellingtonia gigantea ..	.. 350 to 400	2	6
H.H.	Widringtonia cupresso des	6 to 10	1	6

Of the Pines, the most beautiful, as single specimens, are perhaps, Insignis, Longifolia, and Tenuifolia; but they require shelter from cold winds, and therefore should always be planted to leeward, the hardier Pines being placed to windward. Pinaster, Pinea, Maritima, and Halepensis, are those best for shelter, and either of them will thrive in wet or dry soil; they do not grow fast in stiff clay, unless well prepared in the first instance by trenching, so as to give them a good start.



CEDRUS DEODORA.

Thujas, or Aborvitæ, are of quick and easy growth, will grow in exposed situations, are not particular as to soil, and readily form, when planted in rows a few feet apart; the best and most easily made shelter for small gardens. The Chinese Aborvitæ (Thuja Orientalis) has been most used for this purpose, and will bear clipping as a hedge.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



HERBACEOUS & SUCCULENT PLANTS.

THE description of plants in the List, except those specially marked for pot culture, are a selection suitable for Flower Gardens, chosen parts of the Shrubbery or Pleasure Ground. All of them are really desirable, particularly for small gardens, where neatness and attention are practised. In large grounds most of them are indispensable.

ABBREVIATIONS.—**T.**—Tender. **P.**—For Pot Culture only. All not marked may be grown in borders, pots, or otherwise, without artificial temperature.

		s.	d.			s.	d.
T.	<i>Acanthus Mollis</i>	1	0		<i>Lavendula spica</i>	1	0
T.	<i>Achyranthes aurea reticulata</i>	1	0		<i>stoechis</i>	1	0
T.	<i>herbstii</i>	1	0		<i>Libonia floribunda</i>	1	0
T.P.	<i>Alocasia Jenningsii</i>	2	6		<i>Linum trigynum</i>	1	0
T.P.	<i>macrorrhiza variegata</i>	3	6		<i>Lobelia Paxtoni</i>	1	0
T.P.	<i>metallica</i>	3	6		several herbaceous varieties	1	0
	<i>Alpina nutans</i>	1	0		<i>Lynchis Chalcedonica</i>	1	0
	<i>Alternanthera spathulata</i>	1	0	T.	<i>Maranta Portiana</i>	2	6
	<i>versicolor</i>	1	0	T.P.	<i>regalis</i>	5	0
	<i>Andropogon Schoenantha</i> (Lemon Grass)	1	0	T.P.	<i>sanguinea</i>	2	6
	<i>Anemone Japonica</i>	1	0	T.	<i>zebrina</i>	3	6
	<i>Anthemis nobilis</i> (for edging)	0	6		<i>Mesembryanthemum album</i>	1	0
T.P.	<i>Anthurium cordifolium</i>	3	6		<i>aureum</i>	1	0
T.P.	<i>leuconeurum</i>	2	6		<i>roseum</i>	1	0
T.P.	<i>Scherzerianum</i>	3	6	P.	<i>Mimulus moschatus</i> (musk)	0	6
	<i>Aquilegia fine varieties</i>	1	0		other species, from	1	0
	<i>Begonia Hendersonii</i>	1	0		<i>Myosotis palustris</i> (Forget-me-not)	1	0
T.P.	<i>Feliosa</i>	1	0		<i>Azoricus</i>	1	0
T.P.	<i>Ingramii</i>	1	0	T.P.	<i>Nelrembergia gracilis</i>	1	0
T.P.	<i>manicata</i>	1	0		<i>Paeonia officinalis</i> varieties	1	6
T.P.	<i>odorata</i>	1	0		<i>Pentstemon Alphonse Karr</i>	1	0
T.P.	<i>Sutherlandi</i>	1	6		<i>Antoine Munz</i>	1	0
	and several other varieties, from	1	0		<i>A. St. Clare</i>	1	0
T.P.	<i>Bellis perennis</i> (Daisy), varieties	0	6		<i>Beauty</i>	1	0
T.P.	<i>Bilbergia gigantea</i>	2	6		<i>Clara</i>	1	0
T.P.	<i>grandiflora</i>	2	6		<i>Flambeau</i>	1	0
T.P.	<i>viridiflora</i>	2	6		<i>George Sand</i>	1	0
T.P.	<i>zebrina nana</i>	2	6		<i>Jules Simon</i>	1	0
T.P.	<i>Caladium Alfred Blew</i>	2	0		<i>Leonie Kien</i>	1	0
T.P.	<i>argyrites</i>	2	0		<i>Madame Le Brient</i>	1	0
T.P.	<i>bicolor</i>	2	0		<i>Nisotte Leroy</i>	1	0
	See list of Foliage Plants for many beautiful kinds of this very popular hothouse plant.				<i>venustum</i>	1	0
	<i>Campanula media</i> (Canterbury Bell)	1	6		<i>Polyanthus</i> , varieties	1	0
	<i>pentagonia</i>	1	6	P.	<i>Primula Japonica</i>	1	6
	<i>Cereus flagelliformis</i>	1	6		<i>Sinensis</i> (Chinese Primrose)	1	6
	<i>grandiflora</i>	1	6		<i>veris</i> (Cowslip)	1	6
	<i>Lowii</i>	2	6		<i>vulgaris</i> (Common Primrose)	1	0
	<i>Macdonaldii</i>	1	6	P.	<i>Primula</i> , double lilac	1	6
	<i>Mallisoni</i>	1	6		double white	1	6
	<i>speciosissimus</i>	1	6		double yellow	1	6
	These plants, generally known as "Cactus," are suited for culture either in green-house, window, verandah, or on rockwork. They may also be planted in the open borders where the climate is not more frosty than the county of Cumberland. The flowers are grand, both for colour and size.				All the Primroses marked for pot culture are admirable plants for greenhouses or window-gardening. They will flower all though the winter months, and do not require artificial warmth. They can be grown in the borders, but are best under pot culture.		
	<i>Cheiranthus Cheiri</i> (Wallflower)	0	9		<i>Richardia Ethiopica</i> (Ethiopian Lily)	1	0
	<i>Dielytra spectabilis</i>	2	0		<i>Salvia Bethelli</i>	1	0
	<i>Digitalis</i> (Foxglove), varieties	1	0		<i>Issanchon</i>	1	6
	<i>Dycliptera violacea</i>	1	0		<i>patens</i>	2	0
	<i>Dyckia rarifolia</i>	1	6		<i>splendens</i>	1	0
	<i>Echeveria Metallica</i>	1	6		<i>Scutellaria trianae</i>	1	6
	<i>retusa</i>	1	6		<i>Japonica</i>	1	6
	<i>secundus glauca</i>	1	6		<i>Sedum Sieboldii</i>	1	0
P.	<i>Epiphyllum Bridgesi</i>	2	0		many others, from	0	6
P.	<i>violaceum</i>	2	0		<i>Siphocampylos coccinea</i>	0	6
	Superior to the <i>Cereus</i> for pot culture. Many of them are truly beautiful, both in colour and form. All are singularly well suited for verandah gardens, as no amount of neglect will destroy them.				<i>Statice brassicifolia</i>	1	6
	<i>Farfugium grande</i>	1	6		<i>Dicksoni</i>	1	6
	<i>Funkia coerulea</i>	1	6		<i>Halfordi</i>	1	6
	<i>japonica</i>	1	6		<i>Tradescantia discolor</i>	1	6
	<i>Gazania splendens</i>	1	0		<i>variegata</i>	1	0
	<i>Gynerium argenteum</i> (Pampass Grass)	1	6		<i>Tritoma uvaria</i>	1	0
	<i>Hetrocentrum roseum</i>	1	6		<i>Tusselago Farfara</i>	1	0
	<i>Iresine accuminata</i>	1	0		<i>Viola coerulea</i> , violet	0	6
	<i>Lindeni</i>	1	0		<i>flore pleno</i> , double violet	1	0
	<i>Lavendula dentata</i>	1	0		<i>alba</i>	0	6
					<i>Czar</i>	0	6
					<i>Marie Louise</i>	0	8
					<i>Neapolitan</i>	0	8
					<i>Queen</i>	0	8
					<i>Victoria Regina</i>	0	6



AZALEAS.

AS early Spring flowering evergreen shrubs this tribe has no equal for richness and pureness of colouring or gorgeousness of display. Our climate is exactly suited to their requirements. They should be planted in masses, when their finest effect is desired, care being taken to arrange the masses so that the colouring shall be harmoniously diversified. A good strong soil is far better suited for them than light or peaty soil, though they will succeed in either. In very dry seasons Azaleas should be helped with heavy waterings about once a fortnight, until the weather changes, otherwise the blossoming in the succeeding Spring will not be so prime as it should be. This, however, is not required in ordinary seasons, nor where the soil is good and deep.

Strong Well-Grown Plants, 1s. 6d. each.

ALBA DELICATA—Beautiful waxy white	JULIANA—Orange scarlet, fine
„ white very hardy	MAGNIFICA—Large, deep purple
„ Magna, large white	MERKER—Violet purple, large double
AMENA—Double rose, very neat	MICROPHYLLA—Small, purple
ATORUBENS—Deep scarlet	MISS M'DONALD—White
BARON DE VRIERE—White, striped red	MORTII—White, shaded with cream
BERNHARD ANDREA—Double rosy purple	MONSTRUOSA ALBA—A magnificent flower, of enormous size, and of the most pure snowy white
CALENDULACEUS—Large yellow	OPTIMA—Rich crimson
CHARLES ENCKE—Rosy salmon, edged with white	OVATA—Purple crimson
CHARMER—Bright amaranth, distinct	PRESIDENT VICTOR VAN DEN HECKE—White ground, with rose and crimson stripes, perfect form
COLORANS—Fine crimson	REINE DES PAYS BAS—Rose, white and crimson
COLORIS NOVA—Crimson magenta	REINE DES ROSES—Bright rose, fine form
CONCINNA—Large double purple	ROI d'HOLLANDE—Fine well-formed flowers of a dark red, spotted with black, remarkably attractive, and of good habit
CORONATA—Fine rosy red	ROI LEOPOLD—Fine salmon spotted
DOMINIQUE VERRAENNE—Rose, white margin	SINENSIS—Bright yellow (splendid bloom)
DUCHESS OF NASSAU—Pure white, double	SOUVENIR DE PRINCE ALBERT—A most beautiful and distinct double-flowering variety, of a warm blush colour, striped with peach rose, and margined with white
EMPRESS EUGENE—Rich pink	SPLENDENS—Fine rosy salmon
ETENDARD DE FLANDRE—White, scarlet flake	STELLA—Orange scarlet, stained violet
EUGENE MAZEL—Large and well-formed flowers of a bright red, shaded with violet and maculated with blue; free flowerer	VITATA PUNCTATA—Violet rose, veined, fine
EULALIE VAN GEERT—Pink, carmine spots	
EXQUISITE—Peach, pink-veined, fine	
FLAG OF TRUCE—Pure white, semi-double	
GRAND DUCHESS DE BADE—Bright orange scarlet, with thick wax-like petals, inclined to double	

CAMELLIAS.

THIS grand and favourite plant succeeds admirably in our climate. The best soil for the Camellia is a strong deep, well drained loam, with liberal manuring, say once a year. In favourable soil the trees will grow to a height of from twelve to twenty feet, if permitted. With proper attention, fine specimens can be grown in vases or ornamental tubs, so that they can be used for decorative purposes wherever required. Specimens, when in good health, will continue in bloom from May to September.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
ADELE PELAGI MEDICI—White, striped rose	2	6	AUGUSTA SUPERBA—Soft pink, finely cupped	2	6
ALBA ORNATISSIMA—Beautiful large white	2	6	ARIOSTA—Crimson and white	2	6
ALBA PLENA—Double white, fine	2	6	ASPASIA—White, pink spots	1	6
ALBA INSIGNIA—Splendid, pure white; very full	2	6	AUGUSTE DELFOSSE—Ranunculus-formed flower, of bright reddish orange, occasionally striped	2	6
ARCHDUCHESS AUGUSTA—Fine red, blue veins, and white stripe at base of petal ..	2	6	BEALII ROSEA—Rosy crimson		



CAMELLIAS—continued.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
BONOMAINA—White stripes, splendid flower	2	6	LADY PARKER—Fine rose cupped	2	6
BELLA DE FIRENZE—Beautiful rose, veined and bordered with white	2	6	LADY DUNTZ—Rose, fine shape	2	6
CHANDLERII—Carnation	2	6	LAVINIA—MAGGI—White, crimson blotches	2	6
CAMILLA GALLI—Very large and double, im- bricated, one-half the flower sometimes white, and the other half red; extremely beautiful	2	6	LEDA—Delicate blush, almost white	2	6
CHANDLERI ELEGANS—Rich crimson, blotched with white; a really splendid flower	3	6	LEFEVRIANA—Very large, rich rose	2	6
CANDIDISSIMA—White, fine	3	6	LOWII—Crimson, white stripe	2	6
CARLOTTA PELOSA—White striped, red rose	2	6	MARIANA TALENTI—Outer petal crimson, shading to salmony pink in the centre; a bold and noble flower	2	6
CATARINA LONGHI—Deep carmine, perfect form	2	6	MARIA THERESA—Blush, crimson spots	2	6
CHARLES ALBERT—Pink, with white stripes	2	6	MATTEO MOLFINE—Pink, shaded rose, of enormous size, good shape; a grand flower	2	6
CONTESSA TOZZONI—Pale rose, margined with white, perfect shape; a chaste and beautiful flower	2	6	MATHOTIANA ALBA—Very large, pure white, splendidly imbricated	5	0
COUNTESS OF ORKNEY—White, striped carmine	2	6	METALICA—Dark purple fine form	2	6
COUNTESS OF DERBY—White, striped rose	2	6	MRS. DAY—Rich rose, striped with white; perfect form	2	6
COUNTESS SAMAILOFF—Rose, white stripe	2	6	MYRTOFOLIA—Dark rose, fine form	3	6
COMTESSE DE HAINAULT—Crimson, good shape	2	6	NITIDA—Fine rosy salmon	1	6
COMTESSE CALINA—Pure white	2	6	NOLI ME TANGERE—Dark rose, shaded with carmine	2	6
CUP OF BEAUTY—White and rose striped, fine pure white	2	6	OPTIMA—Rose and crimson	2	6
DIONISIA PONIATOWSKI—Pure white, fine showy perfect flower, very hardy, and a pro- fuse bloomer	2	6	PETAZZI—Intensely dark rose, good shape, large, and of vigorous habit	2	6
DONCKELARII—Scarlet, mottled with white	2	6	PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM—Superb rich rose, very large, reflexed, and perfect shape	2	6
DUC DE BRETAGNE—Rich, rosy carmine, perfect form	2	6	QUEEN VICTORIA—Deep rose, white stripe	2	6
EDE—Deep rose, centre petals white striped	2	6	ROMA RISORTA—Soft rose, varigated and veined with crimson; a superb flower	2	6
EMMA—Deep rose, fine form	2	6	RAFAIS—Beautiful carmine red; perfect shape, very vigorous	2	6
FIMBRIATA ALBA—Splendid white fringed	3	6	ROI LEOPOLD—Rose, splashed with white magnificent	2	6
GRUNELLI—White, free bloomer	2	6	ROSE LA REINE—Beautiful soft rose, perfect shape	2	6
HARRIETT BEECHER SHEATHER—Rosy salmon, perfect flower, hardy, free bloomer	2	6	SARAH FROST—Bright red, splendid	2	6
HENRI FAVRE—Salmon rose, fine shape	2	6	STORYI—Bright rose, mottled white	2	6
IMBRICATA—White, striped with rose	1	6	TRICOLOR—White, striped carmine	2	6
IL CYGNO—Pure white, perfect shape	3	6	VALTERVEREDO—Rose, extra fine form	2	6
IL 22 MARZO—Light rose, branded with white			VARIEGATA—Rosy crimson and white	1	6
IRIS—White, marked rose	2	6	VIRGINIA FRANCO—Rich rose, changing to soft pink in the centre, with flesh margin, very large and perfect form; a truly splendid flower	2	6
INCARNATA ALBA—Soft blush	2	6	WILLIAM BULL—Bright crimson, very large	2	6
INNOCENCE—Pure white, splendid	2	6	WARATAH—Crimson, very distinct	3	6
ISABELLA—Large and handsome white	2	6	WRIGHTII—Rich crimson, large magnificent flower	2	6
JUBILEE—Delicate pink, rose striped, splendid	2	6			
LA GRACIOSA—Rich rosy crimson perfect shape	2	6			
LADY BOWEN—Creamy white, pink stripes	2	6			



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



Anderson & Co.'s Select Roses.



LA FRANCE.

As some of the more delicate varieties are budded on a common stock, care must be taken that the stock is not allowed to produce shoots, otherwise the bud will die, and the stock will produce a worthless variety for which we will be blamed.

OUR Lists of Roses have been very carefully revised, and many new varieties added; they now represent the best type of each class. For Roses the land should be well trenched and

mixed with well-decayed manure; and with judicious pruning a supply of flowers may be obtained nearly all the year round by planting some of the Tea Roses.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

(See page 106 for our Guinea Collection of choice Ever-blooming Roses.)

HYBRID PERPETUAL.

ADELE PREVOST—Soft pink, fine form
ABBE BRAMEREL—Reddish crimson, shaded purple, large and full
ANNA ALEXIEFF—Rose, large and full
ALFRED COLOMB—Bright fiery red, large and full, splendid

ALFRED K. WILLIAMS—Carmine red, changing to magenta, and very full
BARONNE PREVOST—Pale rose
BEAUTY OF WALTHAM—Light rosy crimson
BOULE DE NEIGE
CAPTAIN CHRISTY—Flesh, deepening to centre



ROSES—continued.

CARDINAL PATRIZZI—Rich deep velvety crimson, fine and full
 CAROLINE DE SANSAL—Deep blush, large and double
 CHARLES LEFEBRE—Bright crimson, purplish centre, extra
 COLONEL DE ROUGEMONT—Deep rose, very large and double
 COUNTESS DE CHABRILLANT—Rich pink, perfect shape
 COUNTESS OF ROSEBERRY—Brilliant carmine rose, large and full
 DR. SEWELL—Brilliant crimson, scarlet shaded purple, large and full
 DUC DE BASSANO—Cherry red, shaded black
 DUCHESS OF BEDFORD—Light scarlet crimson, distinct
 DUKE OF EDINBURGH—Rich vermilion
 EMPEROR DE MAROC—Rich velvety crimson, fine
 EMPRESS OF INDIA—Dark brownish crimson, distinct and good
 EUGENE APPERT—Dark crimson and scarlet, fine
 E. Y. TEAS—Cherry red, large and full
 ELIZA BOELLE—Pure white, highly perfumed, perpetual bloomer
 FELIX GENERO—Beautiful violet rose, large and full, one of the best
 FISHER HOLMES—Reddish scarlet, shaded crimson, very brilliant
 GEANT DE BATAILLES—Rosy crimson, free bloomer
 GEORGE PRINCE—Rich cerise, fine and full
 GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—Brilliant crimson, scarlet-capped, fine
 GENERAL VON MOLTKE—Bright scarlet, fine form
 GLOIRE DE VITRY—Beautiful crimson, fine habit
 GLORY OF WALTHAM—Crimson, very vigorous, good pillar rose
 HARRISON WEIR—Rich velvety crimson, shaded scarlet, fine form
 IMPERATRICE CHARLOTTE—White shaded rose, fine
 JEAN CHOUPIN—Velvety purplish red
 JEAN GILLOT—Crimson and rose shaded, very full and fine
 JEAN SOUPERT—Carmine crimson, shaded scarlet and blue, large and full
 JOHN HOPPER—Splendid brilliant crimson, shaded
 KATE HANSBURG—Fine bright rose, large and full
 LADY EMILY PEEL—White, bordered carmine
 LA REINE—Bright rose, large and full, extra
 LAVILLE DE ST. DENIS—Brilliant rose, large and full
 LE MONT VESUVE—Dark velvety crimson
 LEON DES COMBATS—Large double crimson, splendid
 LOUISE DANJUS—Pure white, fine
 LORD MACAULAY—Flowers variable, from scarlet crimson to plum
 LORD RAGLAN—Crimson scarlet, large and double
 MADAME ALFRED ROUEMENT—White, shaded with rose and carmine, fine
 MADAME ANNIE WOOD—Rich velvety crimson, good shape



MADAME CHARLES WOOD—Brilliant red, large fine form
 MADAME PLACE—Rose, fine full flower
 MADAME VICTOR VERDIER—Rich bright cherry, fine
 MAURICE BERNARDIN—Vermilion, very fine show flower
 MISS INGRAM—Soft pink, large and full, beautiful flower
 PAUL NERON—Rich rose, of monstrous size, and very double
 PAUL'S QUEEN VICTORIA—Pale flesh, very fine
 PIERRE NOTTING—Blackish red, violet shaded, large and full
 PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN—Nearly black, velvety crimson, splendid
 PRINCE HUMBERT—Deep red, large and full
 PRINCE EUGENE BEAUHARNAIS—Brilliant scarlet, fine shape
 PRINCESS LOUISE—Pale flesh, changing to white
 SENATEUR FAIRE—Very brilliant crimson scarlet
 SOUVENIR DE BARON ROTHSCHILD—Rich plum, large and well formed
 SOUVENIR DE CHARLES MONTAULT—Fiery crimson, large flowers, fine
 SOUVENIR DE LA REINE ANGLETERRE—Large bright rose, extra fine
 SOUVENIR MDME. ROSSEAU—Dark crimson, large and beautiful
 SOUVENIR WM. WOOD—Black maroon, shaded scarlet, very effective
 THOMAS MILLS—Brilliant scarlet crimson, large and full
 TRIOMPH DE FRANCE—Beautiful crimson, large and full
 VICTOR VERDIER—Deep vivid rose, large, fine
 WHITE BARONESS—Large, pure white
 XAVIER OLIBO—Velvety black, fine.



ROSES—continued.

CHINA HYBRID AND TEA SCENTED.

The above is a good class of Rose; many of them are nearly perpetual bloomers.

ADAM—Rose, shaded with salmon, very fine
AUTUROS—Creamy white, large and full
BELLE LYONNAISE—Deep canary yellow, changing to white, slightly tinted with salmon
CATHERINE MERMET—Salmon rose, large and cupped, fine
CHESHUNT HYBRID—Brilliant cherry carmine
COMTESSE DE BARTHA—Soft pink, very fine
CRAMOISE SUPERIEUR—Scarlet crimson, superb
DELICE DE PLANTIER—Salmon shaded purple
DEVONIENSIS—Creamy white, constant, superb scent
DEVONIENSIS (CLIMBING)—Creamy white, fawn shaded, a grand rose
DR. BERTHET—Pale rose, brighter at the centre, large and full
GLOIRE DE DIJON—Fawn, salmon shaded, strong grower, very hardy
LA TEUTERELLE—Rose and dove, shaded with slate, large and full
MADAME PLANTIER—Large clusters, pure white flowers
MADAME WILERMOZ—White, shaded with salmon, large and fine

MADAME BERARD—Salmon rose, very large and full
MADAME TRIFLE—Deep salmony yellow, large and full, good climber
MARIE VAN HOUTTE—White, slightly tinted with yellow, edged with rose, large and fine
MRS. BOSANQUET—Pale flesh colour, fine
NARCISSE—Pale yellow, free bloomer
NIPHETOS—Pale lemon, often snowy white, large and full
PERLE DE LYON—Yellow, sometimes apricot, large and full
REINE MARIE HENRIETTE—Bud Gloire de Dijon, with large full flowers
SAFFRANO—Shaded lemon, beautiful flower
SHIRLEY HIBBERD—Salmon, shading to fawn, very beautiful in the bud
SOUVENIR DE GEORGES SAND—Fine variety, rosy salmon
SOUVENIR D'UN AMI—Soft pink, a splendid rose
THEA—Pure white, continuous bloomer
VIOLA ODORA—Pink, beautifully perfumed.

BOURBON AND HYBRID.

ACIDALE—Very large, bluish white
COMTESSE DE BURBANTENNE—Pale blush, very large and beautifully cupped
DOMINGO AUDINFEU—Purple shaded, fine flower
HEROINE VAUCLUSE—Clear rose, fine form
JOSEPH GORDON—Pale pink, very beautiful

LOUIS MARGOTTIN—Delicate satin rose, of exquisite form
LOUIS ODIER—Bright rose, full and beautiful
QUEEN—Delicate creamy salmon, superb
SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON—The best of its class, very fleshy.

NOISETTE.

AMIE VIBERT—Pure white, fine
CELINE FORESTIER—Yellow shaded
CLOTH OF GOLD—Best of its class, sulphur yellow, splendid
DUC LUXEMBOURG—Fine climbing rose, salmon pink
LAMARQUE—Creamy white, very beautiful
MADAME CAROLINE KUSTER—Pale yellow, deeper in the centre, large and full

MARECHAL NIEL—Deep yellow, large and full, perfumed
REVE D'OR—Deep yellow, and a good climber
SOLFATERRE—Large bright yellow, very fine
TRIOMPHE DE RENNES—Canary, vigorous and very double
VIVELINA—White salmon, rose centre
WM. ALLAN RICHARDSON—Beautiful orange yellow, shaded with cream, large and fine form.

MOSS.

ALICE LEROY—Blush, shaded rose
BARON DE WASSENOR—Bright red
CELINA—Brilliant crimson, cupped
DENIL DE PAUL FONTAINE—Deep purplish red, perpetual flowering
ECAVATE—Rosy pink
ETNA—Bright carmine, flowers in clusters

GLOIRE DES MOSSEUSES—Delicate rose, a grand flower
MADAME MAREAU—Pale rose, perpetual bloomer
VICTOR EMANUEL—White, very fine
WHITE BATH—Old white rose
WILLIAM LOBB—Dark purple, fine show flower.

BANKSIAN AND CLIMBING.

BANKSIA FORTUNII—Large white, very double
BANKSIA WHITE—Sweet scented, pure white
BANKSIA YELLOW—Large clusters, bright yellow

FORTUNE'S YELLOW—Coppery yellow, uncommon colour
MICROPHILIA—Large rose, fine.

AUSTRIAN BRIAR.

HARRISONI—Bright yellow, early bloomer

PERSIAN YELLOW—Deep colour, fine form.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



ANDERSON & CO.'S SPECIAL COLLECTION OF EVER-BLOOMING ROSES.



WE have the pleasure to offer our friends nine of the very finest Roses of this class, in a collection, which we can recommend as being all perfectly hardy, robust growers, and truly perpetual bloomers, every shoot producing flowers, and valuable both as exhibition and garden Roses; being of non-climbing habit they require close winter pruning, and a slight shortening of the flowering wood during the blooming season.

The Collection, £1 1s.

Strong plants ready for delivering towards end of May, and from open ground; packed securely to travel any distance.

COUNTESS OF PEMBROKE—Soft, satiny rose, with deeply coloured centre, extra large and very full, of perfect form and always opens well; deliciously fragrant, very free blooming

ETOILE DE LYON—Bright sulphur yellow, very large, full and well formed; free blooming and fragrant. A fine autumn rose

HON. EDITH GIFFORD—Outer petals creamy-white, centre delicate flesh colour shaded rose; large, full, and of fine form; very free

LADY MARY FITZWILLIAM—Bright clear rose, extra large, full and globular, sweetly scented, abundant and continuous bloomer, good at all seasons; stiff, erect grower

PERLE DES JARDINS—Bright canary yellow, very large, full and globular, very fragrant. The finest yellow in cultivation; very handsome foliage

SUNSET—A “sport” from the foregoing, of the same form and habit, but of a full bright apricot colour, and a still more abundant bloomer

THE BRIDE—A “sport” from “Catherine Mermet,” pure white or with a tinge of green, the outer petals often shaded rose; large, full and well formed; a continuous and abundant bloomer. The most useful of all white roses

TRIOMPHE D'ANGERS—Dark-red, shaded with velvety crimson and maroon; large, very full and fragrant; very free blooming. A most valuable garden rose

VISCOUNTESS FOLKESTONE—Uniform creamy-pink, deepening to salmon-pink in the centre; very large, full and globular; exceedingly fragrant; especially good in autumn



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



DAHLIAS.

DAHLIAS are so well known that there is little necessity to say much by way of recommending them as well worthy of culture. A display of bloom can be maintained from January to June in favourable seasons. Where neatness is studied, successional planting can be kept up from August until the end of February. In this case the old plants which have become overgrown can be rooted out as soon as the successional ones begin to bloom. Many other good varieties can be supplied or substituted for these, if required.

Order Dahlias from
September to November
for immediate planting,
during which months
we can supply fine
strong dry Bulbs.



SHOW AND FANCY DAHLIAS.

Customers requiring
a fine assortment of
strong Flowering Bulbs
will have their orders
carefully attended to,
and personal care in the
selection of good sorts.

SHOW AND FANCY VARIETIES.

12s. per dozen.

ANNIE PRITCHARD—White, striped with rose
BOB RIDLEY—Deep crimson
COLLIBRI—Bright scarlet, dwarf habit, fine
EMILY WILLIAMS—Bronzy yellow, vermillion spots
and border
FLORA WYATT—Orange, with red stripes
GOLDEN EAGLE—Orange, shaded crimson
HARLEQUIN—Dazzling crimson, superb
HUNTSMAN—Bright scarlet
JAMES VICK—Deep crimson purple
JOSEPH BARRETT—Rich crimson, fine shape
JULIA WYATT—White, tipped with lilac
LADY PAXTON—Red, tipped with white
MARY—White, fine
MEMORANDUM—Lavender, tipped with violet, fine
MODESTY—Blush, fine form constant
MRS. C. BACON—White, tipped rose
MRS. C. KIMBERLEY—Light lavender, shaded
MISS LORD—White, fine form
MISS RUTH—Yellow, tipped white, very fine
MR. DIX—Brilliant scarlet

NETTY BUCKELL—Light blush, tinted pink
NEVILLE KEYNES—Deep straw, tinted lilac
NEW DUCHESS—Creamy white, fine
PLUTO—Bright yellow, fine
PRE-EMINENT—Purple crimson, fine flower, large
PROSPERO—Crimson, tipped white
ROSY QUEEN—Rich rose
ROYAL QUEEN—Creamy white, well bordered with
crimson
ROYAL SCARLET—Brilliant scarlet, fine
ROYALTY—Yellow, shaded red, fine
SHIRLEY HIBBERD—Dark shaded crimson
SNOWBALL—Pure white
THOMAS WHITE—Dark velvety maroon
TIFFANY—Nankeen, shaded buff
TRIOMPHE DE ROUBAIX—Sulphur, shaded purple
VICE-PRESIDENT—Rich orange buff, shaded salmon
VICEROY—Magenta crimson
WALTER H. WILLIAMS—Bright scarlet, fine flower
YELLOW BOY—Bright yellow, splendid



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



DAHLIAS—continued.

BOUQUET OR POMPONE DAHLIAS.

1s. each.



POMPONE DAHLIA.

FAIR HELEN—White, fringed lilac
GOLDEN PHEASANT—Yellow and orange, fine
GRUESS AU WIEN—Crushed strawberry colour
H. GOLLICK—Lavender, shaded purple
HELEN DEGEN—Salmon pink, tipped rose
LITTLE DEAR—Blush white, tipped rosy lilac
LITTLE EMOTION—Bright crimson, tipped white
LITTLE WILHELMINA—Canary, purple tipped
MISS MORT—Bright yellow
MISS DE LAW—Deep crimson
MRS. SOPHIA ELSNER—White, tipped violet
NOBLE LADY—Deep crimson, yellow shaded
SUNSHINE—Bright scarlet
WHITE ASTER—Pure white, fine

SINGLE DAHLIAS.

1s. each.

This is a comparatively new and attractive class of Dahlias, and as border plants they cannot be surpassed ; very showy and gay.

BULBS AND TUBERS.

(VARIOUS.)



ARUM LILY.

ACHIMENES—Many beautiful hybrids and varieties, s. d.
in pots 1 0

This tribe is of the easiest culture and very elegant, and continue to bloom from October to April.

AGAPANTHIUS umbellatus 1 0

" " variegatus 1 6

BRUNSVIGIA multiflora 1 0

CALLA ETHIOPICA (Arum Lily) 1 6

CLIDANTHUS fragrans 1 6

CONVALLARIA MAJALIS (Lily of the Valley) .. 1 6

CLIVEA noblis 2 6

EUCADONIAS—of sorts 1 3

GESNERIAS—Choice varieties 1 3

GLOXINIA—Hybrid species and varieties from .. 1 0

These tuberous-rooted plants require treatment similar to the Achimenes, and are of still greater beauty.

POLYANTHES Tuberosa (Tuberosa) .. 1s. to 1 6

" " (flore pleno) 1 0

TRITONIA vars, mixed, per dozen 3 0

TYDCEAS—Choice varieties 1 3

VALLOTA purpurea 1 0

ZEPYRANTHES varieties, per dozen 3 6



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



Perennial Phlox.

(HERBACEOUS.)

1s. each; 9s. per dozen.

WE offer a fine collection of named varieties of this very showy herbaceous plant, suitable for borders; are of easy culture, not particular to the kind of soil, provided it be deeply worked, and bloom for several months if supplied with moisture and manure. The colours range from pure white to deep crimson, and the markings are very pretty and varied.

Fuchsias.

1s. and 1s. 6d. each.

THESE popular favourites cannot well be omitted from any bushhouse, greenhouse, or verandah garden. Some of the varieties succeed well in the borders; most of them would do so if the soil were richly manured, and the position could be shaded during the hottest parts of the day during the flowering season.

A star (*) denotes the varieties best adapted for planting in open borders. D, double flowers.

D. ALLIANCE
AVALANCHE
BEAUTY OF SWANLEY

BRIDAL BOUQUET
CALYPSO
CLARINDA
DEMOSTHENES
D. *DR. DOLLINGER
ELEGANCE
D. *ENCHANTRESS
ETHEL
FIRST OF THE DAY
GALATEA
GRAND DUCHESS MARIE
HARLEQUIN
JEANNE D'ARC
KING OF THE PURPLES
LORD OF THE MANOR
LORD CLYDE
*MISS LUCY FINNIS
MONARCH
D. MRS. H. CANNELL
MINERVA
NOVEAU MASTODANTE
PINK PERFECTION
*PRINCESS BEATRICE
D. *SIR COLIN CAMPBELL
D. SIR GARNET WOLSELEY
SPLENDENS (foliage)
STANDARD
STUPENDOUS
D. SYMBOL
VICTOR
D. VILLE DE NANCY
VICEROY OF CANADA
WILTSHIRE LASS
WARRIOR
WHITE GIANT
WHITE SOUVENIR DE CHISWICK.



WHITE GIANT.



Pelargoniums.

PELARGONIUMS, or Geraniums, above all garden plants, serve to keep a garden gay the year through, no matter what kind of weather, or how much the neglect they meet with. As cut flowers they are always welcome, while the leaves, especially of the variegated kinds, are always interesting and pretty. All kinds may be grown with the utmost facility, either in the open borders, the window, or the verandah.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE ZONALE—Many named varieties of various colours and shades, from 1s. each.

CHOICE VARIEGATED—Ten distinct named varieties, from 1s. 6d. each.

FLORISTS AND FANCY—Of this old favourite class we offer a large collection of new varieties, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each.

BRONZE AND GOLD—Fourteen distinct named varieties. 1s. and 1s. 6d. each.

IVY-LEAVED AND CLIMBING—Eighteen named varieties, very distinct, some having nicely variegated foliage, and bearing double flowers of fine shape. 1s. each.

TRICOLOUR—Of this extremely handsome foliage class we offer ten distinct named varieties, at 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each.

REGAL PELARGONIUMS.

Remarkable for their great size and brilliancy of colouring; they are quite hardy. 1s. 6d. each.



PELARGONIUM—LARGE FLOWERED.



PELARGONIUM—ZONALE.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



Carnations.

1s. each; 9s. per dozen.

THESE old favourites, with their relatives—Pinks and Picotees—thrive exceedingly well in this Colony, and should be largely planted in every flower garden, both in consideration of the fine form and markings of the flowers, and also for their exquisite perfume. There is no difficulty in their culture. The classes will thrive in any fair garden soil, and do not suffer materially from drought. Several dozen named varieties of the undermentioned tribes can be supplied.

We append names of a few Choice Carnations, and can supply upwards of Fifty varieties in all.



CARNATION.

ADELINE	White and scarlet
ANTAGONIST	Pure white, large
BISMARCK	Buff and crimson
COLORIS NOVA	Rose striped
DELICATA	White and rose
EMILY	White, scarlet margin
FIREMAN	Bright scarlet
GENERAL GORDON	Dark maroon striped
HEBE	Carmine striped
HORIZON	White and rose
MARS	Flesh striped
MONARCH	White and purple
MAY QUEEN	White and maroon laced
NEPTUNE	Red, shaded maroon
PRINCE ALFRED	Buff, shaded red
QUEEN VICTORIA	White, crimson margin
RUBY	Rich pink, flaked purple
VENUS	Bright yellow.

Perpetual Flowering Tree Carnations, 1s. 3d. each.

BALACLAVA—Dark scarlet, very large
COOMASSIE—Buff ground, edge red
JUBILEE—Dark maroon, large

LA MASCOTTE—Rich scarlet, clove-scented
MAGNA CHARTA—Rich carmine, and scented
PRINCE OF ORANGE—Yellow, edged crimson.

We can supply upwards of 20 other good sorts.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



Chrysanthemums.

1s. each ; 9s. per dozen.



MOONLIGHT CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Young vigorous plants should be obtained and planted out in December, and attended to with water, stopping the too exuberant growths, thinning out the weaker ones, and regulating the others by tying them out to stakes, so that the plant may show to the greatest effect when in flower.

If extra fine blooms are desired, have only the crown bud to erect shoots, and when these are well formed water the plants liberally with liquid manure ; if these simple directions are carried out, amateurs will have no cause to complain of small and badly developed blooms.

We can supply a very large collection of distinct named varieties, including the three classes of this charming flower—Chinese, Japanese, and Pompones.

THE Chrysanthemum is now as fashionable in the autumn as is the rose in spring. To produce fine flowers, however, the plants must have more liberal treatment than under the system of dividing the old stools in winter and letting them take care of themselves afterwards.

The Chrysanthemum will grow in almost any kind of soil, but the one that suits it best is a moderately strong rich loam, deeply worked and well drained.



Chrysanthemums.

CHINESE OR LARGE FLOWERED.

ALFRED SALTER—Delicate pink, a very large and beautifully incurved flower
BOULE DE NEIGE—A splendid white flower, of large size and good form
DAPHNE—Sulphur, incurved, large and very fine
DUKE OF EDINBURGH—Rosy lilac, light centre
GLOBE WHITE—Incurved, white, fine
GOLDEN CHRISTINE—Golden buff, very large and fine for specimens
JULIA LAGRAVERE—Dark, velvety crimson
LADY GODIVA—Sulphur white, fine
LA ROUGE—Crimson, shaded purple
LORD DERBY—Very dark purple, florets broad and finely incurved; a splendid variety
MADAME PAGES—Creamy white, yellowish towards the centre of the flower; very pretty
MOONLIGHT—Pure white, very handsome

McMAHON—Beautiful rosy lilac, reverse of the petals white; a very fine variety
MR. COBAY—A splendid flower, of ruby red colour, fine for specimens or cut blooms
MR. DIXON—Rich bright yellow, splendid
OSSIAN—Large rose, incurved, very double and attractive
PINK PERFECTION—Soft pink, the lower florets tinted with a darker shade; of exquisite form
PRINCE OF WALES—Dark purple violet, with lighter shade beautifully incurved
PROGNE—Amaranth, a very beautiful colour, the flowers have the odour of violets
VIOLET UNIQUE—A beautifully formed flower, of a dark carmine violet colour; very fine
W. H. MORGAN—Rich golden yellow; very fine

HYBRID JAPANESE.

ALEXANDRE DUFAUR—Brilliant violet flowers, very double dwarf habit
AMARANTINA CARMINATA—Bright Amaranth, tipped with white; a fine flower
ROUQUET FAIT—Rich rose and silvery white, with golden centre; very fine
CERES—Blush pink; a magnificent flower
COMTESSE DE BEAUREGARD—Light rose; a beautiful flower
DELICATUM—Pale lilac, suffused with white; a beautiful variety
DUCHESS DE GEROLSTEIN—Large florets of pure rose colour, with whitish reflections; very fine
ETHEL—Pure white, a beautifully formed flower, with broad florets; very fine
FAIR MAID OF GUERNSEY—Pure white; a fine large flower
FANNY BOUCHARLET—Creamy white, twisted petals; very fine
HIVER FLEURI—Cream colour, tinted with rosy violet, centre of the flower buff yellow

LA FRISURE—Curled florets of a soft rose colour, marked with white, under side of a silvery shade
LADY SELBOURNE—Large pure white flowers; a magnificent variety
MADAME BERLIER RENDALTER—Nankeen, shaded with rose; quite a novel colour
MADAME CLEMENCE AUDIGER—Soft rosy lilac, shaded with mauve, broad florets
MADAME DE REYDALLET—Long twisted florets, colour bright rose and white
MADAME EMILE DUFOUR—Rosy mauve, with light back; a fine flower, very effective
M. RICHARD LARIOS—Rich dark rose and brilliant violet colour, tipped with pure white, very large
RUBRUM STRIATUM—Light golden yellow, striped and flaked with violet and reddish crimson
SOUVENIR DE REINE MARIE—Beautiful rosy violet, with silvery reflections; very fine
TOKIO—Rich deep bright crimson, a magnificent colour, reverse of florets gold colour.

POMPONE OR DWARF.

AGATHA—Pink tipped gold
BELLA—Pale rose
BRILLIANT—Crimson maroon
CALLIOPE—Bright ruby red, with full high centre; very fine
CANARY BIRD—Canary
CASSANDRA—Bright rose
EDITH—Pale sulphur

LA NEIGE—White, very dwarf and beautiful
MADAME DE VATRY—Rosy lilac
RAJAH—Beautiful bright rose of dwarf habit
SNOWDROP—White, very pretty and useful for cutting
SUNBEAM—Cream-tipped salmon
THERMOS—Bronzy cinnamon, shaded with yellow extremely double



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



TUBEROUS ROOTED BEGONIA.

Begonias (*Tuberous Rooted.*)

2s. each; 18s. per doz.

THIS class of Begonias is very suitable for pot culture. The plants will thrive in the bushhouse as well as the greenhouse. They are abundant bloomers, and embrace nearly all shades of colour. They bloom throughout the Spring and Summer if allowed pot room, and go to rest in the Winter, when the pots can be laid aside until the following Spring.

SHRUBBY FLOWERING VARIETIES

From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each.

Begonias.

Variegated Foliage or Ornamental Leaved.

THESE are a highly decorative class of plants, suitable for greenhouse or bushhouse, and are very attractive and handsome.

Price, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each.



BEGONIA.—ORNAMENTAL LEAVED.

Double Petunias.

Beautiful flowering border plants, very suitable for early Spring planting, in variety 1s. each.

Pinks.

1s. each.

Every garden should have a bed or two of this beautiful flower; we have a fine list of many distinct named sorts.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



Verbenas.

WE offer a choice collection of this fine free-flowering plant. Nothing can be more attractive than a large bed of well-grown Verbenas.

Price, 9d. each ; 6s. per dozen.

ALBERT VICTOR

Purplish Rose, with a large white eye

ALDERMAN

Velvety crimson, white eye

BRIDESMAID

Rose, shaded pink

CHAMPION

Brilliant, crimson ; very large

DELICATA

White, striped rose

FOXHUNTER

Brilliant scarlet ; very fine

JOHN TUCKER

Deep lavender ; white eye

LADY OF THE LAKE

White, striped crimson



MISS WOODHOUSE—White, shaded pink

NELLIE—Crimson, salmon eye

PUNCH—White, striped purple

PURPLE PRINCE—Blush purple ; very fine

ROYAL WHITE—Beautiful pearly white

SULTANA—White, striped scarlet.

In addition to the above, we can supply a number of other varieties, comprising nearly every shade of colour grown.

Picotees.

1s. each ; 9s. per dozen.

FANCY.

FLESH GROUNDS.

SELFS.

YELLOW GROUNDS.

WHITE GROUNDS.





Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



Ornamental Palms and Cycads.

Nursery Stock Plants, 2/6 to 5/- each; Specimen Plants, 5/- to 7/6 each.



ARECA BAUERII.



PHOENIX SYLVESTRIS.



KENTIA BELMOREANA.

We can supply some very fine young plants, and also specimen Palms of all these species, which are among the most beautiful grown.



CYCAS CIRCINALIS.

A number of other varieties can also be obtained, and we shall be pleased to give special quotations for dozens or half dozens of Select Assorted Palms on application.



PHOENIX RECLINATA.



CHAMAEROPS EXCELSA.



CORYPHA AUSTRALIS
(Cabbage Tree Palm).

Ferns and Lycopods.

THESE beautifully graceful plants may be cultivated in pots or planted on rockeries in shaded situations. Many devote the whole of their gardening leisure to this class. There is no difficulty in their management, provided a properly shaded and sheltered position is available. Many can be grown in peat, decayed moss, and such like, suspended in rustic baskets. They require abundance of moisture during the season of growth—that is, from October to May. They may then be permitted to rest, and require but little moisture until the next season.

	s. d.		s. d.
Adiantum amabilis (and varieties of Maiden Hair Fern) - - - - - from	2 6	Davallia dissecta - - - - -	2 6
„ assimile - - - - -	1 0	„ Japonica - - - - -	2 6
„ caudatum - - - - -	2 0	„ pyxidata - - - - -	1 6
„ concinum - - - - -	2 6	„ Novæ Zealandia - - - - -	1 6
„ Farleyense - - - - -	3 6	Doodia Aspera - - - - -	1 0
„ Ghiesbreghti (scutum) - - - - -	3 6	„ media - - - - -	1 0
„ glaucophyllum - - - - -	2 6	Gymnogramma chrysophylla (Golden Fern) - - - - -	2 0
„ gracillimum - - - - -	1 6	Lindsæa trichomanoides - - - - -	2 6
„ hispidulum - - - - -	1 0	Litobrochia comans - - - - -	2 6
„ nobile - - - - -	2 6	Lomaria gibba - - - - -	2 6
„ Peruvianum - - - - -	3 6	„ Patersonii - - - - -	1 6
„ tenerum - - - - -	1 6	Lycopodium caesium - - - - -	1 0
„ trapeziforme - - - - -	3 6	„ caesium arboreum - - - - -	2 6
„ venustum - - - - -	3 6	„ denticulatum - - - - -	1 0
Alantodea Australis - - - - -	1 6	„ lepidophyllum - - - - -	1 0
Asplenium bulbiferum - - - - -	2 6	„ Schotti - - - - -	1 6
„ diversifolium - - - - -	2 6	„ stoloniferum - - - - -	1 0
„ esculentum - - - - -	2 6	„ „ variegatum - - - - -	1 0
„ falcatum - - - - -	2 6	„ Wildenovii - - - - -	1 0
„ lucidum - - - - -	2 6	Lygodium scandens (Climbing Fern) - - - - -	2 6
„ viviperum - - - - -	2 0	Microlepia hirta cristata - - - - -	2 6
Blechnum Braziliense - - - - -	2 6	„ Strigosa - - - - -	1 6
„ laevigatum - - - - -	1 6	Neottopteris Nidus - - - - -	2 6
Cyrtomium falcatum - - - - -	1 6	Nephrodium decompositum - - - - -	1 6
		„ glabellum - - - - -	1 6





Ferns and Lycopods—continued.

	s. d.		s. d.
Nephrodium gracile - - - - -	1 6	Platynerium alaicorne - - - - -	2 6
„ molle - - - - -	1 6	„ grande - - - - -	2 6
„ velutinum - - - - -	1 6	Polystichum Setosum - - - - -	2 0
„ molle corymbiferum - - - - -	2 6	Pteris argyrea (Silver Fern) - - - - -	1 6
Nephrolepis Duffi - - - - -	2 6	„ cretica alba lineata - - - - -	1 6
„ davallioides furcans - - - - -	2 6	„ cristata - - - - -	1 6
„ exalta pilosa - - - - -	2 6	„ longifolia - - - - -	1 0
„ exaltata - - - - -	1 6	„ serrulata - - - - -	1 6
Onychium Japonicum - - - - -	2 6	„ tremula - - - - -	1 0
Pellea falcata - - - - -	2 0	„ umbrossa - - - - -	1 6
„ microphylla - - - - -	1 6	„ vespertilionis - - - - -	1 0
Phlebodium aureum - - - - -	2 6	Todea Africana - - - - -	2 6
Phymatodes Billardieri (climbing) - - - - -	1 6	Woodwardia erecta - - - - -	2 6
„ pustulata - - - - -	1 0	„ Orientalis - - - - -	3 6

TREE FERNS.

PERFECTLY hardy, so far as our temperature would affect them; but requiring shade and a certain amount of humidity; though some of them will grow in moderately exposed situations.

	s. d.		s. d.
Alsophila Australis - - - - - from	2 6	Dicksonia Antartica - - - - - from	2 6
„ Cooperi - - - - -	2 6	„ excelsa (small) - - - - -	3 6
„ Macarthuri - - - - -	3 6	„ Smithi - - - - -	5 0
Cyathea dealbata - - - - -	5 0	„ squarrosa - - - - -	5 0
„ medullaris - - - - -	5 0	„ Youngiana - - - - -	5 0

NOTE.—Large trunks can be supplied if required at a rateable advance on above prices, or per foot for large orders for export; when packed carefully in moss they will travel long distances.

HEDGE PLANTS.

African Box Thorn - - - - -	20s. per 100	Privet, evergreen - - - - -	7s. 6d. per 100
Hawthorn Quicks - - - - -	15s. per 100	„ undulatum - - - - -	7s. 6d. per 100

PLANTS FOR EDGING.

	s. d.		s. d.
Box, per hundred plants - - - - -	7 6	Thrift, per hundred plants - - - - -	10 0
Chamomile, per hundred plants - - - - -	10 0	Violet, white, per hundred plants - - - - -	7 6
Oxalis, pink, per hundred plants - - - - -	5 0	„ „ (Czar), per hundred plants - - - - -	5 0
Thyme, variegated Lemon, per hundred plants - - - - -	10 0	„ Queen, per hundred plants - - - - -	5 0



PART VI.

THE PLANTING & MANAGEMENT OF FRUIT TREES.

SO FREQUENT and numerous have been the enquiries, and so much time occupied in replying to them during our busiest season, we have come to the conclusion that a few simple hints, by way of preface to our List, and suitable for the guidance of amateurs, will save the time of our correspondents as well as our own, and will not by any means be out of place. We propose, then, to make such remarks on the Planting and Management of Fruit Trees as appear to us adapted for the guidance, not of those who contemplate planting orchards or acres, but of those who desire to include fruit trees in the gardens they have already formed, or wish to form. It is with the view to aid and encourage such of our friends only that these simple directions are offered; and this fact, we trust, will disarm adverse criticism from those who may consider such trivial matters, as doubtless they will appear to experienced cultivators, unnecessary.

We shall take it for granted that the garden, new or old, in which the trees are to be planted, has received all the attention—in the way of trenching, draining, division by walks into squares, beds, and borders—that is intended to be given to it, merely remarking that these operations are important, sub-soil drainage especially so, unless there be naturally a well-drained, porous sub-soil, from two to four feet beneath the surface, so that the sub-soil water shall be carried off quickly after heavy rains. This is not more necessary for fruit trees than for other garden products; there is, therefore, nothing special in recommending it.

Time to Plant Deciduous Fruit Trees.—For the ordinary run of deciduous trees, or summer fruits, as they are sometimes, but incorrectly, called, such as peaches, plums, apples, pears, cherries, &c., the best months in which to plant are May and June. The trees should be procured and planted as early in these months as possible, unless, as happens sometimes, the season turns out unfavourable. Occasionally the young trees in the nurseries have not matured their growth by that time sufficiently to permit their removal, and the ordinary knocking about consequent thereupon, without sustaining more or less injury. This should be enquired into. Next, when the land is extremely dry or excessively wet, planting should be delayed for a time, to allow such condition to be ameliorated. In either case the trees should be procured as early in June as they are fit, and temporarily planted under shelter, until the land becomes nicely workable.

Suitable Soil.—It will seldom happen that the land chosen for a garden is so harsh and lumpy that finer soil will have to be brought to cover the roots; but this should be done when such is the case. When the land is lumpy, but the lumps can be crushed with a blow from the back of a spade, it will do for planting the trees in. We do not approve of the use of either manure, compost, or strange soil, for covering the roots, if it can be avoided.

Preparation of Trees for Planting.—If the trees, on arrival, appear to have their bark shrivelled, dig out trenches in any out of the way corner, and lay the trees in an horizontal position in them, then cover them up with soil so as to thoroughly exclude the air; after a few days, under ordinary circumstances, the bark will appear fresh again, when the planting may take place; if, on the other hand, the bark is still shrivelled, the trees will be past recovery and it will be useless to plant them.

Distance Apart.—The most convenient plan is to plant the trees in rows, about ten feet from the walks which divide the garden into squares or beds, and not nearer to each other than twenty-five or thirty feet. Of course we speak only of planting where kitchen garden crops are to be grown with the fruit trees—a plan we most decidedly recommend for ordinary private gardening. If carried out with judgment, as to crops and seasons, the plan favours both the vegetable and the fruit crops. The beds may be as broad as six or eight rods, by double or treble that measurement in length, but there should be no trees in them, except the rows along the walks, as before mentioned.



PLANTING AND MANAGEMENT OF FRUIT TREES—continued.

Method of Planting.—In getting the trees ready, all broken and bruised roots should be taken off by a sharp knife, and with a clean cut. Two persons, one with the tree and the other with the spade, should operate. A hole should be made just deep enough and wide enough to admit the roots. The person holding the tree places it in the hole, spreads the roots as horizontally as possible, and leading from the stem to the circumference of the hole. Having got the tree in position, the spadesman drops, by small spadefuls, fine earth over the roots. The tree, when the roots are covered, is shaken (wiggled) from side to side, with a slightly up and down motion as well, a little more earth being added the while. When the hole is nearly full, the soil must be trodden firmly, but not too heavily, with the foot, to secure the tree firmly in the soil, and in an upright position. Care should also be taken that the row be kept straight—a very simple matter if not forgotten. After treading and putting the tree upright, the hole should be filled, when the tree ought not to be deeper in the ground than it had previously grown, except perhaps an inch or so to allow for the subsidence of the soil.

How to Secure the Trees after Planting.—Each plant should then have a stake driven into the soil close to them—about four feet will be long enough—which should be tied to it near the top and bottom, using some soft material not likely to injure the bark. This is all that is necessary to know about planting the ordinary deciduous fruit trees.

How to Plant Evergreen Fruit Trees.—Orange and lemon trees are planted just in the same way, but these ought to have a plot to themselves, as their habits precludes vegetable culture among them. They should be planted in June, unless severe drought has been prevalent, so as to render them delicate. It is very risky to plant them in Spring or late Winter, for if they survive they are likely to remain unhealthy for years after. They move best in warm, moist weather, between the two growths of Summer. The difficulty is that, at the time, they will not bear long carriage in packages.

First Pruning Young Trees.—When the deciduous trees begin to grow they should be headed back to the height fixed upon from the trunk. If there be no lateral branches, three buds only should be allowed to push out to form the head of the tree. This will generally be the case with apples and pears, but peaches and such like will often have several lateral branches. Cut the leader to the height required, and cut off all the laterals except three near the top; these should be left to form the head, but should be shortened.

Grape Vines (Position in the Garden).—Grape Vines may be planted at the back of the borders, next the boundary fence of the garden, to which they can be trained; or they may be planted near to the walks like the fruit trees, but nearer to them, say two or three feet back from the border. Or, a trellis may be made over one of the walks for the American grapes. A square of the garden, or, still better, in view of appearance and for convenience in sulphuring, a special plot should be devoted to vines.

Distance Apart.—The ordinary grapes should be planted five feet apart each way in straight lines, that the plough may be used either across or along the vineyard. If the land be rich and deep, the distance between the vines should be increased from that named to six or seven, and, when very fertile, even eight feet. The American grapes do better on a trellis, as the training and pruning that suits them best is quite different from that employed for other grapes. These may be planted ten or twelve feet apart, along each side of a trellis, which extends over a broad walk. The cuttings of either class must be procured in Autumn, May being the best month both for procuring the cuttings and for planting them. Rooted plants may be used instead of cuttings, the advantage being fruit a season sooner. If the plants are one year old—they ought not to be more—the shoots should be pruned, leaving two buds only on the ordinary grape, and three on the American for the trellis. The same care recommended in planting fruit trees ought to be observed in planting rooted vines.

Other Fruits.—Guavas, cherimoyers, and loquats are best planted in convenient spots about the pleasure grounds, if there be such. These, with bananas and plantains, are, of course, only adapted for warm districts near the sea. The only remark that need be made in regard to planting these and all other trees or plants, either evergreens or such as are generally distributed in pots, is that they should be planted out the first favourable opportunity after February. They will grow planted at any time, but seldom succeed so well if planted at any other season than Autumn and early Winter, or as they do planted about March. Spring, generally, being about the least suitable of all seasons.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



FRUIT TREES.



THE SELECTION of the varieties of Fruit Trees should be left to us, if our customer is unacquainted with the merits of any particular variety. By so doing he will secure a good assortment of suitable kinds for Table or Culinary use,—Early, Late, Large or Small sorts, and in such proportion as are ordered; also, fine strong trees, which cannot always be secured if the sorts are selected by our customers.

The disadvantage of naming particular sorts is that, as no Nurseryman can possibly foresee the demand for any one variety, or provide for it, strong trees of the sorts most in demand are early sold out, and customers complain of getting small trees, or none of those ordered whereas if the Nurseryman had been permitted to select, strong trees of other sorts, possessing all the good qualities of the sorts ordered, could have been sent; therefore, we ask our customers to **leave the selection entirely to us**, using the following terms regarding the kinds required for our guidance when ordering:—

Apples—Early, Late, Table or Dessert, Cooking or Preserving, American Early, American Late.

Pears—Early, Late, Dessert, Cooking.

Apricots—Late, Early.

Cherries—Early, Late.

Figs—Assorted.

Mulberries—Assorted.

Nectarines—Late, Early.

Oranges—Assorted.

Lemons—Lisbon, Common.

Peaches—Early, Late, Table, Preserving.

Plums—Early, Late, Table, Preserving.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



Fruit Trees—continued.

Apples.

Apple Trees do best in compact sandy loam (worse in stiff impacting clay), with shelter from the west and south. Newly planted trees generally grow too fast; therefore, for them, the land should *not be deeply trenched*, or, if so, it should be allowed to lie two seasons before planting. Over-strong growth should be checked from the beginning, either by pruning the roots or branches in Winter, or pinching back the growing shoots in Summer.

Plant none but clean trees, and if the American aphid appears attack it at once. Dress the affected trees or parts with "Gishurst's Compound." Examine trees frequently; towards the Autumn and up to June examine daily.

ABBREVIATIONS.

1, signifies Large. 2, Medium size. 3, Small.

Use—K., signifies Kitchen. D., Dessert.

Season, or Time of Ripening—E. signifies Early. M., Medium. L., Late.

Prices—For a dozen, 6 or 12 sorts, 18s.

For a dozen of any one or two sorts only, 15s. } These prices apply to Apples and all the other Fruit

1s. per dozen, and 5s. per hundred for packing must be added. } Trees, excepting Oranges and Lemons, &c. Special prices for large lots on application.

Name.	Size.	Use.	Season.	Description
Adams' Pearmain	1	D.	L.	Beautiful, of excellent quality
Alexander	1	K.	M.	A large showy apple
Alfriston	1	K.	L.	One of the best, with a fine acidity
Annie Elizabeth	1	K.	L.	Excellent, a good keeper
Api, or Lady Apple	3	D.	L.	Crisp, juicy, and sweet
Beauty of Kent	1	K.	M.	Large, very showy, and fine quality
Bedfordshire Foundling	1	K.	L.	Excellent, and very prolific
Bellefleur	1	K.D.	L.	A fine sauce apple, very large
Blenheim Orange	1	K.D.	L.	One of the most valuable for all uses
Boston Russet	2	D.	L.	First-rate flavour rich
Brabant Bellefleur	1	K.D.	L.	Large, tender and juicy
Caldwell's Keeper	1	K.	L.	Handsome and excellent
Calville Blanche	1	K.D.	L.	Tender, delicate, and highly perfumed
Celini	2	K.D.	M.	Beautiful, excellent, and prolific
Cherry Crab	3	D.	M.	Very handsome
Christmas Kitchen	2	K.	M.	Excellent size and quality
Claygate Pearmain	2	D.	L.	An abundant bearer, and first-rate
Cleopatra	2	K.D.	L.	One of the best, and keeps well
Cornish Gilliflower	2	D.	L.	Highly flavoured and good
Cox's Orange Pippin	2	D.	L.	One of the best, highly perfumed
Crab French	1	K.	L.	An immense bearer and remarkable keeper
Devonshire Quarrenden	2	D.	E.	One of the best early apples
Dickson's Emperor	1	K.D.	L.	Excellent for all purposes
Duchesse d'Oldenberg	2	D.	L.	Flesh brisk and juicy
Downton Pippin	2	D.	M.	A seedling from Golden Pippin
Early Almond	2	D.	E.	Good and prolific
Early Strawberry	2	D.	E.	Tender, sub-acid, and sweet
Fairy	3	D.	L.	Rich, brisk flavour
Gloria Mundii	1	K.	M.	Handsome, with soft tender flesh
Golden Nonpareil	3	D.	L.	Excellent table fruit
" Pippin	3	D.	L.	The queen of the dessert
" Russet	2	D.	L.	Very rich, with high aroma
Gooseberry Pippin	3	D.	L.	A first-rate apple
Governor Glade's Red Streak	2	K.D.	M.	Prolific, said not to blight
Gravenstein	1	K.D.	L.	High spicy flavour, excellent
Italian Red	1	K.D.	L.	A fine, high-coloured apple
Juneating	3	D.	E.	One of the earliest
Keswick Codlin	3	K.	E.	Very productive and early



Fruit Trees—continued.

APPLES—continued.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Size.</i>	<i>Use.</i>	<i>Season.</i>	<i>Description</i>
Lemon Pippin	2	K.D.	L.	One of the best for baking
Lord Burleigh	2	D.	L.	Splendid dessert apple
Lord Nelson	1	K.D.	L.	Showy, first-rate quality
Lord Lennox	2	D.	M.	An excellent apple
Manx's Codlin	2	K.	L.	Prolific and valuable
Margil	3	D.	L.	Very rich, keeps well
Mere de Menage	1	K.	L.	Very large and handsome
Mobbs' Royal	1	K.	L.	Extra large and good
New York Pippin				
Newton Pippin	2	D.	L.	Very fine dessert apple
Nonpareil Scarlet	2	D.	L.	Handsome and excellent
Norfolk Beefing	2	K.	L.	Excellent for baking and drying
Peach (Irish)	2	D.	E.	A good early kind, and does not blight
Prince Bismarck	1	K.D.	M.	Very large, handsome, and an abundant bearer
Red Astrachan	2	D.	E.	Very handsome, highly aromatic
" Caldwell	2	K.D.	M.	A good market apple
" German	1	K.	M.	A large showy apple
" Quarrenden	3	D.	E.	Excellent and delicious
Reinette du Canada	2	K.D.	L.	Handsome and excellent
Ribstone Pippin	2	D.	L.	One of the highest flavour
Round Winter Nonsuch	1	K.	L.	Large, striped, good
Royal Russet	1	K.	L.	Excellent for kitchen use
Scarlet Pearmain	2	D.	M.	Beautiful, of second rate quality
Striped Beefing	1	K.	L.	Very large and excellent
Stone Pippin	2	K.D.	L.	Keeps remarkably well
Triomphe de Luxembourg	1	D.	M.	Very large, showy fruit
W. E. Gladstone	1	K.D.	E.	Good early apple
Waltham Abbey Seedling	1	K.	M.	First rate, requires but little sugar
Watson's Dumpling	1	K.	M.	A fine large cooking apple
Wheeler's Russet	2	D.	L.	Very good size and quality
White Spanish Reinette	1	K.D.	L.	Excellent for both purposes
Winter Pearmain	2	K.D.	L.	Excellent market apple
Worcester Pearmain	2	K.D.	E.	Very tender and highly flavoured
Wormsley Pippin	1	K.D.	E.	Fine flavour, showy, valuable for all uses
Yorkshire Greening	1	K.	L.	One of the best

AMERICAN.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Size.</i>	<i>Use.</i>	<i>Season.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Aromatic Carolina	1	D.	E.	Large, rich, and aromatic
Baldwin	2	K.	L.	Yellow, striped red, with a rich sub-acid flavour
Bedford, new	1	D.	M.	Large, red, Pearmain flavour
Betty Geeson	1	K.	L.	Firm, crisp, and acid, a great bearer
Buncomb, or Red Winter Pearmain	1	K.D.	L.	Large, oblong, greenish yellow, nearly covered with deep carmine, tender, juicy, and highly flavoured, a splendid keeper and abundant bearer
Cannon Pearmain	1	K.D.	L.	Firm, rich, and spicy, mild, sub-acid, first-rate keeper
Carolina Red June	2	D.	E.	Very red, tender, juicy, and sub-acid, keeps well, a splendid market apple, the most valuable early apple in Illinois
Carter's Blue	1	D.	M.	Very large and crisp, with a rich aroma
Chestona	2	D.	L.	A fine keeping apple
Clayton	2	K.	L.	Very large, crisp, and acid
Defiance	2	K.D.	E.	Very sweet and juicy
Disharoon	1	D.	L.	Crisp, sweet, and good flavour
Dougherty	1	K.D.	L.	A splendid winter apple
Great Unknown	1	K.	L.	Very large, of first-rate quality
Grimes' Golden Pippin	2	D.	L.	Rich, yellow, highly flavoured, and handsome
Jewett's Best	1	K.D.	E.	Yellow, with red cheek, sub-acid, very good
Julian	1	D.	E.	Yellow, with bright crimson stripes, crisp, juicy, sub-acid, and highly flavoured, a beautiful fruit and very productive, one of the best summer apples
Kentucky Red Streak	2	K.D.	L.	Good and productive
Kittageskee	2	K.D.	L.	Flesh firm, spicy, juicy, and highly flavoured, very prolific, and good keeper; tree of luxuriant growth
Meyer's Nonpareil	1	K.D.	L.	Yellow, splashed red, excellent sub-acid flavour
Nickajack	1	K.D.	L.	Large, dull red-striped, flesh firm, sub-acid, and very good; a great bearer and splendid keeper
Red Warrior	1	K.	L.	Large, red, very good
Rome Beauty	1	K.D.	L.	Fine shape, hardy, and good bearer
Shockley	2	D.	L.	Yellow, crimson cheek, flesh firm and sweet; the tree bears young, and produces large and regular crops: one of the most popular apples in America
Sonoma	2	K.	L.	Good keeper, one of the best for cooking
Stevenson's Winter	1	K.D.	L.	Firm, juicy, and a regular bearer
Toccoa	1	D.	E.	Yellow striped and highly flavoured
Webb's Winter	2	D.	M.	Yellow, good, and productive
Yates	3	K.D.	L.	Dark red, with white dots, flesh firm, juicy, and very aromatic; immense bearer and good keeper



Fruit Trees—continued.

APPLES (Least liable to Blight).

This list includes some first-class varieties but little affected with blight, and likely to prove of great service to small or private growers.

Name.	Size.	Use.	Season.	Description.
Baxter's	1	K.	M.	A splendid cooking apple
Billy's Seedling	2	K.D.	L.	An abundant cropper and first-rate market apple
Christmas Kitchen	2	K.	E.	Prolific and excellent
Devonshire Quarrenden	2	D.	E.	One of the best early apples
Five Crown Pippin	2	K.D.	M.	One of the best for baking, keeps well
Irish Peach	2	D.	E.	Very early and good
Jupp's Surprise	2	D.	E.	Coloured, aromatic, sure cropper
Maiden's Blush	1	K.D.	L.	Flesh tender, pleasant, and sub-acid
New England Pigeon	1	D.	M.	Crisp, juicy, and excellent
Northern Spy	1	D.	L.	Tender and delicious
Red Caldwell	2	K.D.	M.	A good market apple
Scott's Red Streak	2	D.	M.	Firm, crisp and juicy
Shepherd's Perfection	2	D.	L.	A first-class apple, handsome, and of good flavour
Ward's Seedling	2	K.D.	M.	Of good quality, and an immense bearer
Willis' Late	2	K.D.	L.	Of good quality, handsome, a fine market apple
Winter Majeting	1	K.	L.	Flesh firm, agreeable acid flavour
„ Pearmain	2	K.	D.	An excellent market apple

APPLES (Suitable for Small Gardens).

Winter Majeting	Adams' Pearmain	Boston Russet	Cox's Pomona
Winter Pearmain	Irish Peach	Duchesse d'Oldenburg	Celini
Christmas Kitchen	Newtown Pippin	Reinnette du Canada	Alexander
Northern Spy	Five Crown Pippin	Gravenstein	

The above are selected as good bearers, comparative freedom from the effects of American blight, and as securing abundance of fruit early and late, rather than any extra high character for flavour. Any of them would be profitable in a small garden. The use, season for ripening, and description can be seen in the main list, so that a suitable selection of any number may be made according to fancy.

Pears.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.



Name.	Size.	Use.	Season.	Description.
Alexandre Bivort	2	D.	L.	A splendid, richly-flavoured, late, melting pear
Ambrosia	2	D.	E.	Prolific, tender, and melting
Aston Town	3	D.	M.	First quality, tree vigorous and prolific
Bergamot Autumn	3	D.	L.	A fine old pear with peculiar flavour
„ d'Esperen	2	D.	L.	Richly flavoured, first-rate
„ Gansel	1	D.	M.	Melting, and richly flavoured
„ White	1	D.	L.	Excellent
Beurre d'Aumalis	1	D.	M.	Melting, buttery, and rich
„ d'Aremberg	2	D.	L.	Juicy, vinous, perfumed
„ Bosc	1	D.	L.	First-rate, rich, and aromatic
„ Brown	1	D.	M.	Richly flavoured, with high aroma, good bearer
„ Clairgeau	1	D.	M.	Handsome, crisp, juicy, and sweet
„ Diel	1	D.	L.	Tender, melting, and rich, good bearer
„ Easter	1	D.	L.	Buttery, melting, a valuable late pear
„ Rance	1	D.	L.	One of the most valuable late pears
„ Van Mons	2	D.	L.	Excellent, buttery, & melting
Black Achan	2	D.	L.	Flesh tender, rich, melting, sugary
Bon Chretien Ture	1	K.	L.	Large and good
„ Williams	1	D.	M.	A perfumed and highly esteemed pear

Name.	Size.	Use.	Season.	Description.
Broompark	2	D.	L.	Excellent, rich, and musky
Chaumontel	1	D.	L.	Highly perfumed, buttery, and melting
China	2	D.	L.	Good for preserving
Citron des Carmes	3	K.	M.	A delicious early pear, liable to crack
Christmas	3	D.	E.	A small pear, of little value
Colmar d'Aremberg	1	D.	E.	Handsome, but coarse
„ Passe	2	K.D.	M.	A prolific, fine, melting pear
Compte de Lamy	1	D.	L.	One of the most delicious
„ de Paris	1	D.	L.	Melting, tender, sugary, and rich



Fruit Trees—continued.

PEARS—continued.

Name.	Size.	Use.	Season	Description.
Crasanne	1	D.	L.	Excellent
„ Althorpe	2	D.	L.	A first-rate pear, good bearer
„ Winter	2	D.	L.	Very late, keeps well
Doyenne Goubault	1	D.	L.	Very large and rich
Duchesse d'Angouleme	1	D.	L.	A good pear, sometimes coarse-grained
Flemish Beauty	1	D.	M.	First-rate, melting
Fondante d'Automne	1	D.	M.	Tender, juicy, and melting, delicious
Glou Morceau	2	D.	M.	Above medium size, first-rate
Jargonelle	1	D.	L.	The best of early pears
Kissing Point (St. Germain)	1	D.	L.	Very large and good
Large Flat Baking	1	K.	L.	First-rate, hangs very late
Louise Bonne of Jersey	2	D.	M.	Buttery, with brisk vinous flavour
Marie Louise	1	D.	M.	One of the richest flavoured and best known
Napoleon	1	D.	L.	First-rate, melting
Peach	1	D.	L.	Sugary, juicy, vinous, highly perfumed; large and early
Swan's Egg	2	D.	M.	A very excellent pear, and bears well
„ (St. John's)	1	K.	L.	Good for stewing
Windsor or Cape	1	D.	M.	A hardy and good market pear
Winter Nelis	2	D.	L.	Buttery, richly flavoured and prolific

PEARS (suitable for Small Gardens).

The following varieties have been selected as good croppers, comparatively youthful bearers, and suitable for keeping up a continuous supply, either for dessert or for the kitchen, from the earliest to the latest of the Pear season; that is, with proper care in the storing through the whole year. For description, time of ripening, &c., the main list can be referred to in order to select any portion of the above that may suit the views of the person selecting.

Jargonelle
Beurre Brown
„ Diel
„ Rance

Kissing Point
Windsor
Crasanne Althorpe
Large Flat Baking

Winter Nelis
Marie Louise
Colmar d'Aremberg
Colmar Passe

China
Bergamot d'Esperen
Glou Morceau
Bon Cretien Ture

Apricots.

THE Apricot requires a dry, warm soil, and well drained.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.



Name.	Season.	Description.
Augoumois Hative	E.	Rich and briskly flavored
Beauge	L.	Very large, with Moorpark flavor
Black American	M.	Partaking of the character of the American Plum, but hardier
Breda	M.	Small nicely flavored
Bush Peach	M.	Large, rich, juicy, one of the best
Canino Grosso	L.	A fine large fruit, tree robust
Elruge	M.	Juicy, rich, and excellent
Grosse Pêche	L.	Very large, rich, juicy, one of the finest
Hative d'Auvergne	E.	High flavored and very prolific
Hemskirk	E.	Large, rich, juicy, allied to Moorpark
Kaisha	M.	Medium size, transparent, juicy and agreeable
Large Red (Rivers')	L.	Very large, rich, juicy, first-rate
Late Royal George	L.	Of excellent quality
Late Warwick	L.	Excellent flavor
Montgamet	M.	Flesh firm and agreeably acid, used for preserving
Moorpark Temples	M.	Large, juicy, rich and excellent, one of the best



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



Fruit Trees—continued.

APRICOTS—continued.

Name	Season.	Description.
Orange..	M.	Above medium size, hardy, good
Oullin's Early Peach	E.	Large size, delicious flavor
Pale Superb	L.	Large, handsome and excellent
Peach	L.	Large and juicy, with a somewhat musky flavor
Pennant Hills Oval	E.	Medium size, good and prolific
Red Masculine	E.	Small, juicy, with a musky flavor
Royal	M.	Large and good
Shipley's (Blenheim)	E.	Large, very productive and early
Turkey..	L.	Medium size, sub-acid, good for preserving

APRICOTS (for Small Gardens).

The following varieties may be chosen as the surest bearers, and for earliness and lateness in ripening.

Breda
Pennant Hills Oval
Musch Musch

Pale Superb
Peach
Red Masculine

Moorpark
Shipley's
Royal

Cherimoyer

(or Custard Apple).

A delicious tropical fruit, but succeeds well here in warm, sheltered situations, with alluvial or sandy soils, well situated as to subsoil drainage.

Name.	Description.
Rough Fruited	An easily grown and delicious fruit. 2s. each.

Cherries.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.



Cherries thrive exceedingly well in our more elevated and cooler districts. The best soil for the cherry is one not over rich, but free or friable, a sandy loam having the preference—a well-drained subsoil being essential to sustained success. Clays, or any strong, stiff soils that will hold water, are unfit for cherry culture. Like other stone fruits, they require plenty of moisture in early spring to secure good crops. A few varieties succeed moderately well near Sydney, but the winter is not sufficiently pronounced to suit the majority.

Name.	Description.
Archduke	Large, very rich and good
Aston	Very large and delicious
Belle Agathe	Bears in clusters, of good flavor, hangs very late, and birds will not touch it
Belle d'Orleans	Flesh yellow, tender, juicy and rich; one of the best and earliest cherries
Bigarreau	Large and richly flavored
" Napoleon de Holland	Large, late, rich flavored
Black Eagle	Large, handsome, juicy and sweet
" Heart	Medium size, rich and delicious
" Tartarian	An old favorite
Bowyer's Early Heart	Large, half tender and rich
Claremont	Small, excellent, early and prolific
Downton	Pale, excellent for cooking
Elton	Large and delicious
Empress Eugenie	Large, very rich and luscious
Florence	Large, an excellent early cherry
Kirkland's Mammoth	Large, richly flavored and late
	Very large, late, juicy and sweet, magnificent cherry



Fruit Trees—continued.

CHERRIES—continued.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Knight's Early Black	A richly flavored early kind
Late Duke	Very fine, late and prolific
May Duke	Very good, one of our best croppers; the surest bearer in Sydney climate
Morello	Large, the best for bottling or preserving
Planchory	Very large, clear bright red, yellow flesh, tender, sub-acid, and a great bearer, late
Reine Hortense	Very large with a sweet acidulous juice
Royal Duke	Prolific and excellent
Scarlet Bigarreau	Large, transparent, sweet and excellent
St. Margaret's	Very large, firm, sweet, briskly sub-acid
Waterloo	Large, tender, juicy and sweet
Werder's Early Black	Very large, tender, juicy, with a very sweet and rich flavor
White Heart	Half tender, sweet and pleasant

CHERRIES (Selection for Small Gardens).

Bigarreau Napoleon	Belle d'Orleans	Elton
May Duke	Black Tartarian	Florence
Morello	Belle Agathe	Reine Hortense
Kirkland's Mammoth	Downton	

Figs.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

This delicious fruit can be grown with success in the poorest soils, and amongst rocks and stones, where little else can be cultivated. They, however, can be most successfully cultivated in soils of a calcareous and sandy nature, and fail oftenest in clay soils, when the seasons are either excessively dry or excessively wet, unless the subsoil drainage is deep and effective.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Angelique	Medium size, good free bearer
Black Genoa	Large, juicy, sweet and rich
" Ischia	Medium size, sweet, rich and good
Black Italian	Much esteemed for its flavour
Blue Provence	Small, richly flavoured, and abundant bearer
Brown Ischia	Medium size, rich, and prolific
" Turkey	Large, very luscious, one of the best
Brunswick	Very large, rich, and excellent
Bull's No. 1	One of the best yet introduced
Castle Kennedy	A large and handsome early fig, and an abundant bearer
Early Violet	Small, sweet, and abundant bearer
Early Prolific	Medium sized, good flavour, and an immense cropper
Fique d'Or	Very large, rich and excellent
Green Ischia	Medium size, richly flavoured
Large Black Genoa	A splendid market fig, immense size, and free bearer
Large Blue	Very large, but somewhat coarse
Marseilles White	An excellent and delicious fig
Singleton Perpetual	Rich and sugary
Small Blue	An excellent and fine flavoured variety
Smyrna	Excellent for drying
White Bourjassotte	Greenish yellow skin, with dark red flesh, distinct and good
" Genoa	Large and first rate
" Ischia	See "Green Ischia."
" Provence	Luscious and excellent
Yellow Ischia	Sweet, rich, and excellent

FIGS (Selection for Small Gardens).

Black Genoa	Brunswick	Smyrna
" Provence	Large Blue	White Genoa
Early Violet	Black Italian	Castle Kennedy

Guavas.

1s. 6d. each.

Of easy culture in climates not colder than that of Sydney; preferring good and deep soil, but will grow in inferior. Particularly esteemed for their jelly, which is very delicious.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Purple	A most useful fruit, as well as a handsome shrub
White	Very free bearer; aromatic flavour
Yellow	The largest of the Guavas
Parker's Hybrid (new)	Very large and of superior flavour; requires a warm situation; 2s. 6d. each



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



Fruit Trees—continued.

Medlars.

1s. 6d. each.

This fruit, a favourite in England, should not be gathered until the leaves begin to fall. It should then be stored until it gets quite brown and soft. It thrives well here, and requires very trifling attention, and is not particular as to soil.

Name.	Description.
Dutch	Very large
Monstrous	The largest
Nottingham	Small, but excellent flavour
Royal	Large, and of good flavour

Mulberries.

Name.	Description.	s.	d.
Black or English	A most useful fruit for all purposes, hardy, and immense cropper	1	6
Cape	A fast-growing tree, useful for shelter, fruit small, useful for culinary purposes	1	0
Downing's Everbearing	An estimable variety fruit. $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, flesh juicy, rich, and sugary, with a sprightly vinous flavour. Tree very vigorous and productive, continuing over six weeks in season	1	6
Hick's Everbearing	A rapid growing shade tree, producing fruit in immense quantities, of a sweet sub-acid flavour, continuing to ripen for a period of three months	1	6
Prolific	A wonderful bearer, producing three or four crops a year; fruit useful for both table and kitchen	1	6
White Chinese	A fine free growing tree, fruiting very early, useful for kitchen or dessert	1	6

Nectarines.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

Any well and deeply drained soil will suit this fruit, but it cannot attain perfection without abundance of moisture in Spring and Summer; with that supplied we can produce the finest in the world.

Name.	Season.	Description.
Albert Victor	M. .. .	Size monstrous, melting and delicious
Balgowan	E. .. .	Large, melting, and excellent
Chatsworth Late	L. .. .	Very large, good for cooking
Cowper's	L. .. .	Large clingstone, good when shrivelled
Elruge	M. .. .	Medium size, and of the very best
Hardwicke	L. .. .	Large and prolific
Hedley's Keeping	L. .. .	Large and delicious
Hunt's Tawny	E. .. .	Flesh yellow and melting
Humboldt	L. .. .	Medium size, melting
Lord Napier	E. .. .	Medium size, an abundant bearer
Newington Early	E. .. .	Rather large, a good early clingstone
Oldenburgh	L. .. .	Medium size, excellent, valuable for its lateness
Pitmaston Orange	E. .. .	Large, deep yellow, juicy, rich and excellent
Red Roman	M. .. .	A clingstone, good when shrivelled
River's Orange	E. .. .	Like Pitmaston's Orange, but bears more profusely
Scarlet	M. .. .	Medium size, highly coloured and good
Seedling Stanwick	L. .. .	A seedling, large, and of better colour than the original and does not crack
Stanwick	L. .. .	Large, rich, sugary, melting, and delicious
Stanwick Elruge	M. .. .	Very fine clingstone, cannot be surpassed
Sydney Market	M. .. .	Large, melting, and richly flavoured
Victoria	M. .. .	Like Stanwick, but ripens a month earlier
Willis' White	M. .. .	Slightly marked with red, handsome and very good

NECTARINES (Selection for Small Gardens.)

Scarlet
Elruge
Seedling Stanwick

Newington Early
Oldenburgh
Weeping

Red Roman
Rivers' Orange
Albert Victor



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



Fruit Trees—continued.

Oranges.

18s. per dozen.

Name.	Description.
Acme	A fine free-growing prolific variety, with thin fine skin
Allsopp's Gem	Excellent, of medium size, skin smooth and thin
Bahia or Navel	Large, shy bearer; likes a warm situation
Cumquat	Small, for preserving
Mandarin Canton.. .. .	Large, crops well
„ Emperor of China	Similar to Canton, but somewhat larger
„ Thorney	Like the Emperor, but smaller, and perhaps more highly flavoured
„ Scarlet	Fruit large, very flat, free bearer
Parramatta	Very large, coarse, hardy and prolific
Queen	Good for market, hardy and prolific
Rio	Large, well-flavoured and good
Sabina	Distinct, very large and prolific
Seville	Bitter, for preserving
Siletta	Small, handsome and good
St. Iago	A fine large fruit, solid and handsome
St. Michael's	Large, thin-skinned, weighty, and the best of all for exportation
Tangerine	A nice preserving orange
Teneriffe	Medium size, almost equal to St. Michael's
Willis' Siletta	Handsome and distinct; thin-skinned and well flavoured

Lemons.

18s. per dozen.

Name.	Description.
Common	Well-known, rough-skinned
Lisbon	The best for all purposes
Heong Long	Fruit very large

Limes.

1s. 6d. each.

Name.	Description.
East Indian	Hardy and prolific; fruit of first-rate quality
Persian or Sweet	Sweet and pleasant flavour
West Indian	Small and excellent; best for lime juice

Shaddocks.

2s. 6d. each.

Name.	Description.
Common	Very large, with sour juice
Blood	Large, solid, juice sweet, excellent for preserving
Manilla	Small, juice sweet, tree highly ornamental

Citrons.

2s. 6d. each.

Bengal
Common

Dwarf
Knight

Mazzi
Spurways



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



Fruit Trees—continued.

Peaches.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.



Sand or sandy loam is decidedly the best soil for producing fine peaches, whether size or quality be the aim. Any soil, however, will produce good fruit if it possesses ample subsoil drainage, and receives sufficient moisture between the time of flowering and the ripening of the fruit. They require a good deal of what we may term rough pruning. The English style of pruning the peach and nectarine will not suit in this colony: the summer growth is altogether too great for that. The bearing wood must not be cut back, but should be thinned only; the leading branches should be shortened, and all superfluous growth cut clean away.

Name.	Season.	Description.
Abec	.. E. ..	A delicious melting peach
Albert	.. E. ..	Large, melting, and excellent
Anderson's Late	.. L. ..	A fine late clingstone variety
Baldwin's Late	.. L. ..	A peach of excellent quality
Barney Mayo	.. L. ..	Large, melting, and excellent
Barrington	.. M. ..	Large slipstone, ripe in June
Bellegarde	.. E. ..	Melting and delicious
Chatsworth Yellow	.. M. ..	Fruit very large, of good quality, clingstone
Crimson Galande	.. M. ..	Medium size, melting, and delicious
Clingstone Noblesse	.. M. ..	Juicy, and highly flavoured
Cannon's Monster	.. L. ..	Medium size, rich and juicy
Double Montague	.. E. ..	Tender and melting, with a sugary and vinous flavour
Early Albert	.. E. ..	Very large, good for cooking
„ Newington	.. E. ..	Above medium size, rich and agreeable
„ Alfred	.. E. ..	Very large, of delicious flavour
„ Silver	.. E. ..	An excellent freestone, very large and late
„ York	.. E. ..	Above medium size, excellent clingstone

Name.	Season.	Description.
Emert's Large	.. L. ..	Small, sweet, and agreeable; suitable for Queensland
Flat China	.. E. ..	Large, a splendid peach; good market
Frazer's Newington	.. E. ..	Large, rich, and melting, rather coarse
George the Fourth	.. M. ..	Medium size, rich, and melting
Goliath	.. M. ..	Large and showy
Grosse Mignonne	.. M. ..	One of the very best mid-season peaches
„ (Early)	.. E. ..	Medium size, very juicy, and vinous
Italian Red	.. L. ..	Extra large and excellent
„ Yellow	.. L. ..	One of the largest, a splendid peach
Lady Palmerston	.. M. ..	Large, excellent bouquet
Lord Palmerston	.. L. ..	One of the largest and best late peaches, flesh firm, and richly flavoured
Malta	.. M. ..	Large, rich, vinous, juicy, highly flavoured
Noblesse	.. M. ..	Large, sweet, juicy, and luscious
„ Shepherd's	.. L. ..	Large and excellent late peach
Red Magdalen	.. M. ..	Below medium size, firm, rich, sugary, and vinous
Red Nectarine	.. M. ..	A Syrian peach of great excellence
Reine de Verges	.. L. ..	Very large and juicy, with a rich vinous flavour
Royal George	.. E. ..	Medium size, one of the best early peaches
Salway	.. L. ..	Medium size, melting, juicy, and highly flavoured
Shanghai	.. M. ..	Large, very good, an excellent market peach
Stump the World	.. M. ..	Very large, melting, rich, and delicious
Walburton Admirable	.. L. ..	Large, one of the best late peaches, melting and rich
Willis' Red June	.. L. ..	Excellent, showy, late peach
Yellow Mundi	.. L. ..	Excellent for preserving

PEACHES (Selection for Small Gardens).

Flat China
Royal George
Shanghai

Grosse Mignonne
Red June
Malta

Mignonne
Italian Yellow
Walburton Admirable

Fruit Trees—continued.

Plums.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.



Plums thrive magnificently in our cool highlands in seasons when Spring and Summer are fairly moist. About Sydney they, like the cherry, become rather shy bearers. They may, notwithstanding this, be cultivated at Sydney, and near the coast, with reasonable success, by selecting varieties which have already proved themselves prolific in such localities; at the same time planting them in soil which may be supposed to possess a cool substratum, and by training the trees as near the ground as possible—leaving either very short stems or none at all, and preventing them, by pruning, from growing as tall as they are naturally inclined to do. The kind of soil is little matter so long as the subsoil, three or four feet under the surface, is porous and well drained, either artificially or naturally.

Name.	Use.	Season.	Description.
American Damson ..	K.	L. ..	Juicy, sweet, and richly flavoured
Angelina Burdett ..	D.	M. ..	Large, richly flavoured plum
Belgian Purple ..	K.D.	E. ..	Rich and excellent
Black Damson ..	K.	E. ..	Small, very prolific
Bryanstone Gage ..	D.	M. ..	Equal in quality to Green Gage, but larger and later
Coe's Golden Drop ..	K.D.	M. ..	Very large, excellent for both purposes
„ Late Red ..	D.	L. ..	Small, red, and round, very good
Damson ..	K.	M. ..	Good for preserving
„ Prune ..	K.	M. ..	Small, and generally preferred for preserving
De Montfort ..	D.	E. ..	Tender and melting, a delicious dessert plum

Name.	Use.	Season.	Description.
Dennison's Superb ..	D.	E. ..	Large, first-rate, equal to Green Gage
Diamond ..	K.	L. ..	Very large, the best for preserving or cooking
Early Favourite ..	D.	L. ..	Juicy, sweet, and of excellent flavour
„ Orleans ..	K.D.	E. ..	Medium size, juicy and agreeable
„ Prolific ..	K.D.	E. ..	A valuable early plum
„ South American Red ..	K.D.	E. ..	Small, ornamental, very early
„ „ Yellow ..	K.D.	E. ..	Similar to the above, but yellow
(Prunus Americana, or Cherry Plums)			
Fellemborg ..	K.D.	M. ..	Large, oval, excellent
Gage, Blue ..	D.	E. ..	Medium size, one of the best
„ Green ..	D.	E. ..	Medium size, one of the richest
„ Purple ..	D.	M. ..	Medium size, excellent
Guthrie's Aunt Ann ..	D.	M. ..	Large, rich and juicy
Huling's Superb ..	D.	M. ..	Very large, rich, juicy and excellent
Ickworth Imperatrice ..	D.	L. ..	Large, of first-rate quality
Imperiale de Milan ..	K.D.	L. ..	Large, excellent for dessert or preserving
Kirk's Golden Yellow ..	D.	M. ..	Medium size, good and prolific
Late Black Orleans ..	D.	L. ..	An excellent late plum
Louthborough ..	D.	E. ..	Large red cooking plum
Magnum Bonum, Red ..	K.	M. ..	Medium size, a very heavy and sure cropper
„ „ White (Egg) ..	K.	M. ..	Very large, a good preserving plum
Mitchelson's ..	K.	M. ..	Very sweet and juicy, an excellent preserving plum; immense bearer
Newman's ..	K.D.	L. ..	A nice new plum of the Chickasaw type, bright red, cling, and very late
Orleans ..	K.D.	E. ..	Medium size, a preserving and culinary plum
„ Late ..	D.	L. ..	An excellent dessert plum
„ Lawrence's ..	D.	L. ..	Good flavor
Prince Englebert ..	K.	M. ..	Very large, delicious when preserved
Prince of Wales ..	K.D.	M. ..	Prolific and good
Quetsche St. Martin ..	D.	L. ..	A very large, yellow plum
Reine Claude de Bavey ..	D.	L. ..	Large, first-rate, excellent flavor
Royal de Tours ..	K.D.	E. ..	Large and excellent
Royal Hative ..	D.	E. ..	Rich and excellent
Standard of England ..	K.	E. ..	Medium size, juicy and good
Victoria ..	K.	E. ..	Very large, sweet and juicy
Washington ..	D. K. M.	..	Large, handsome, excellent for preserving
Wild Goose ..	D.	E. ..	Bright red, juicy, good quality



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



Fruit Trees—continued.

PLUMS (Selection for Small Gardens).

Newman's	Coe's Late Red	Mitchelson's
Gages	Early Orleans	Early Prolific
Black Damson	Magnum Bonum	Quetsche St. Martin's
Black Morocco	Ickworth Imperatrice	Early South American

PLUMS (Selection of Sorts which bear well in the Sydney and like Climates).

Blue Gage	Late Black Orleans	Reine Claude de Bavay
Coe's Late Red	Mitchelson's	Royal Hative
Early South American (two)	Black Damson	Newman's

Quinces.

1s. 6d. each ; 15s. per dozen.

A most useful fruit for preserves and culinary purposes generally, and may be grown in soils where ordinary fruits will not grow.

Name.	Description.
Apple-shaped	Excellent for stewing
Pear-shaped	Large and good, not so juicy as the apple-shaped
Large Portugal	Very large and good
Orange	Small round fruit, highly perfumed and early
Chinese	Fruit very large, oblong, and said to make a good preserve
Masters' Early	The earliest of all Quinces, very large and of good quality
Rea's Mammoth	Very large and fine

NUT FRUITS.

Almonds.

1s. 6d. each ; 15s. per dozen.

It is unaccountable that this nut, so commercially valuable, and so largely consumed in this colony, should be so rarely grown among our settlers. It grows with a facility equal to that of the commonest kind of Peaches, and requires far less attention than the best kinds of that fruit, to which it is very closely related.

Name.	Description.	Name.	Description.
Brandon's Jordan	Very large, good bearer	Paper Shell	The common sort
Jordan	Large	Pollacks	
New Nonpareil	Large and sweet		

Nuts.

1s. each, except marked otherwise.

The undermentioned nuts thrive well on the mountains, between the coast and Riverina. They will grow well, but produce little fruit in the immediate neighbourhood of our coast. At Braidwood, and even at Picton and Berrima, Hartley, Mudgee and Bathurst they would bear abundantly.

Cob	Northampton Prolific
Hazel	Red Filbert
Cosford	White Filbert
Chestnut (Spanish) (Castanea vesca), 2s. 6d. each	Walnut (Juglans regia), 1s. 6d.
Queensland Nut (Macadamia ternifolia). The best of all nuts, 2s. 6d. each.	



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



VARIOUS FRUITS.

	s.	d.	
Aberia Caffra (Kie, or Caffir Apple) ..	1	6	each
Chinese Rais'n (Hovenia dulcis) ..	1	6	"
Date Plum (Chinese) (Diospyros Kaki) ..	2	6	"
Date (Arabian) (Phoenix dactylifera) ..	1	6	"
Jack Fruit (Artocarpus integrifolia) ..	5	0	"
Loquat (Japan) (Eriobotrya japonica) ..	1	6	"

	s.	d.	
Mango (Magnifera Indica) ..	5	0	each
Olive (Sorts) ..	1	6	"
Pine Apple (Bromelia Ananas), ordinary sorts ..	1	6	"
Pomegranate (Punica granatum) ..	2	6	"
Rose Apple (Jambosa Malaccensis) ..	1	0	"
Whampee (Cookia punctata) ..	3	6	"



Japanese Persimmons.

We have the pleasure to offer plants of this most delicious fruit, which is better known in the colonies as Diospyros, or Chinese Date Plum. We have a number of varieties, and the plants we offer are very hardy and vigorous growers, and will stand a slight frost without injury, ripening early in Autumn. Fruit should be gathered before it becomes too soft. Price, 2s. 6d. each, 24s. per dozen.

Bananas.

This magnificent class of fruits is of the easiest culture, merely requiring warm, sheltered, and moist situations, but cannot be successfully grown without protection in winter in climates colder than that of Sydney. Some of the varieties withstand more cold than others.

Name.	Description.
Cavendishii ..	The well-known dwarf banana, delicious flavour 3s. 6d. each
Charlotte ..	A variety of Sapienium, but larger and of finer flavour, 1s. 6d. each
Sapienium ..	Common bananas, hardy and good, 1s. 6d. each
Sugar Banana..	Small fruit. immense bunches, sweet and delicious, 3s. 6d. each





Fruits (various)—continued.

Blackberries.

1s. each.

These are yet but strangers amongst us, but, even for old acquaintance sake, ought to be introduced on every farm and homestead in the country. The fruits are acceptable, and the plants are ornamental as hedges, and for covering fences, &c.

Himalayan

English

Laughton—the best fruit.

Currants.

1s. each.

These favourite wine and jelly fruits are well suited only for our cool highland districts. In the Sydney climate they, in common with their congeners, the gooseberries, do not fruit. The Black Naples, La Fertile, and La Versailles are the best adapted for culture where the winters are too mild for the general collection.

Name.	Description.
Red La Fertile	Large red, a prodigious bearer
„ La Versailles	The best variety yet introduced, fruit red, and nearly double as large as the common, a never failing cropper
Black Grape	Red Dutch
White Dutch	White Transparent
Black Naples.	

Gooseberries.

1s. each; 9s. per dozen.

The winters near Sydney are not sufficiently cold to cause this favorite to fruit, but in the highlands of the colony they will fruit as well as in England, and most probably (owing to the greater power of the spring sunshine), when good sorts are cultivated, the fruit will be finer than ever was seen there. There is no reason why, in such parts within sixty or seventy miles of Sydney, gooseberry culture should not become an important industry.

Name.	Description.
Crown Bob	A favorite red variety
Greenwood	Very large green, thin skin, excellent flavor
General Graham	Large green
Lion's Provider	A fine, large, red fruit
Lord Crewe	Large, late, white
Leveller	Long, smooth, yellow, very large, one of the best
Ploughboy	Long, smooth, light red, one of the best late varieties
Rifleman	Large, red, late, and first-rate
Roaring Lion	One of the largest, red, oblong
Slaughterman	Dark red, long, early, and good flavour
Warrington	First-rate, early red, a great bearer
White Eagle	Large, long, thin skin, flavour good
White Lion	A fine variety
Sulphur	A late yellow variety

Grapes.

Rooted plants, 6d. each; or 30s. per hundred.

The following is a selection (chiefly table). Many of them are of comparatively recent introduction from England, imported on account of their reputation for beauty and flavour. The remainder are old favourites. There are quite enough varieties to select from, unless for special purposes. A gravelly, stony, or otherwise well-drained subsoil is essential to the successful growth of the grape vine.

Name.	Description.
Angus Frontignan	Bunches medium size, flesh tender
Black Damascus	Berries large, rich flavour, rather shy bearer
„ Hamburg	The most useful grape in the colony, sure cropper, and fine flavour
„ Prince	Berries large, oval, juicy, good flavour, excellent table grape
„ Spanish	Bunches large shouldered and juicy; berries olive shaped, flesh tender
„ Tripoli	Bunches large, very sweet and juicy
Bowwood Muscat	Same character as Muscat of Alexandria, only a better bearer
Chaptal	Bunch and berry large; white and juicy and sweet; excellent quality, and great bearer
Chasselas	Large berries, sweet and juicy, excellent table grape
Hermitage, or Shiraz	Large, oval, flavour sugary, with a delicious aroma
Muscat of Alexandria	One of our finest table grapes, but requires careful cultivation



Fruits (various)—continued.

GRAPES—continued.

Muscatel, black	Flavour not to be surpassed
" red	Most delicate and delicious
" white	Superb flavour
Shepherd's Reising	Can hardly be misplaced, good either for the table or wine
Snow's Muscat	Large, with an excellent Muscat flavour, a first-class grape
Sweetwater	A useful old white grape, flavour good
Trentham, black	Melting flesh, rich, sugary and vinous, an excellent table grape
Verdelho (Madeira)	A small berried grape, of great excellence
Wantage	Bunches large, pale red, very hardy, and free bearer
White Sherry	Useful either for table or wine, hardy and abundant bearer
Ulliade	Very fertile and good, an excellent table grape

The following varieties 1s. each.

Black Monukka	Bunch large, berry sweet and seedless; excellent table grape
Buckland's Sweetwater	Bunches large, flesh tender, well flavoured
Chasselas Vibert	Berry round, large, of golden amber colour; juicy, rich, and agreeable; robust grower, and excellent quality
Duchess of Buccleuch	Flesh tender, juicy, of a rich Muscat flavour, good croppers
Golden Champion	The largest grape grown; bunches large and compact; flavour rich and excellent; appears to suit the climate admirably
Golden Hamburg	Flavour rich, sugary, and vinous, an excellent grape
Joslyng's St. Alban's	Flesh firm, rich, sugary, with a high Muscat flavour, excellent table grape
Lady Downe's Seedling	Bunch and berry large, richly flavoured, a slight trace of Muscat
Madresfield Court	Bunches large, long, berries large, oval, with a fine Muscat flavour
Mrs. Princes Black Muscat	A grape of the highest excellence, a good bearer, with a fine Muscat flavour
Mill-Hill Hamburg	Bunches very large, flesh solid, tender and melting
Royal Ascot	Bunches medium size and compact, berries nearly oval, early; a fine cropper

GRAPES—American.

6d. each, except marked otherwise.

These vines are free from the attacks of oidium. They are strong growers and heavy bearers, and should have trellis support, with abundance of room, and only be pruned so as to regulate them on the trellises. Some of them produce successive crops through the summer and autumn. For the table, as well as for wine and preserves, these grapes are likely to prove a great acquisition. Some of them are original species, others the result of hybridizing or crosses.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Allen's	Black, with a rich, sweet, delicious flavour; berries round, of medium size; bunch rather large, 1s.
Anna	Pink, bunch and berry large, flavour sweet and excellent, 1s.
Catawba	Purple, berries large, bunch medium, juicy, sweet, aromatic and rich, immense bearer, 1s.
Delaware	Dark red, juicy, and excellent
Diana	Bunch and berry large, sweet, and very productive
Elsinboro'	Black, bunch large, berry small, melting, sweet, and excellent, a delicious and hardy grape
Isabella	The only American grape that is well known here. It has a peculiar flavour, liked by most people, makes a good wine or jelly; oidium never affects it
Le Noir	Bunch large, small berry, black, and vinous
Maxatawny	Bunch medium, berry large, green flesh, tender and sweet
Miles	Black, bunch and berry medium, sweet and good, very early
Rebecca	Black, bunch compact and heavy, berry oval, medium, flesh sweet, juicy, and delicious, 1s.
Salem	Bunch large and compact, flesh sweet, tender, and juicy
Wilder	Bunch and berry large and round, and very productive, 1s.

Passion Fruit.

The first and last named require, in the Sydney climate, to be trained upon a wall facing the north to induce fruiting; the others bear without such aid, and all are worthy of culture.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Alata	1	6	Edulis	1	0
Decaisneana	2	6	Macrocarpa	2	6

Raspberries.

3s. per dozen; 20s. per 100.

A really useful fruit, and of easy culture.

Antwerp Red	Large, and fine flavour
" White	Large, mild, sweet flavour
Falstaff	Fruit red, flavour good
Northumberland Fillbasket	Deep red, good size and flavour
Victoria	Large red fruit, of excellent flavour, late, one of the best



Fruits (various)—continued.

Strawberries.

5s. per 100.

Strawberries do best in strong soils, and may be planted in beds, or to form edges in a fruit or vegetable garden. Planting may be commenced in March, and continued throughout the winter.



ECLIPSE.

British Queen	Fine high flavoured variety
Empress Eugenie	Very large, rather coarse
Eclipse	Very fine, not to be surpassed
Edith	Good cropper, and fine flavour
Keen's Seedling	Fine flavour, very hardy
Marguerite	Splendid size, 3½ oz. each fruit
Myatt's Pine	Medium size, fine flavour
Trollope's Victoria	One of the best in cultivation
White Chilian	Large, sure bearer, and good flavour
Warren's Red Chilian	Hardy, free growing variety



EDITH.



M.M.
MARGUERITE.



BRITISH QUEEN.



Anderson & Co., Seedsman, Pitt Street, Sydney.



PART VII.

Horticultural Sundries

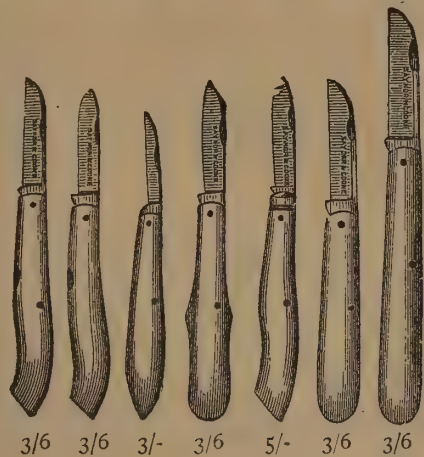
PRUNING KNIVES, FLOWER STICKS, &c.

Saynor's Celebrated Pruning and Budding Knives.

THESE KNIVES CAN BE SENT BY POST.



4/6 3/6 3/6 3/6 4/6 3/6 3/6 3/6 3/- 3/6 5/- 3/6 3/6 3/6 3/6



3/6 3/6 3/- 3/6 5/- 3/6 3/6

WHITE WOOD FLOWER STICKS.

In Bundles of 100 each.

									<i>s. d.</i>
1 foot	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1 6
1½ "	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	2 0
2 "	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2 6
2½ "	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	3 0
3 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	3 6

DAHLIA STAKES.
Square and Painted Green.
6s. PER DOZEN.



Wood Garden Labels.

In Bundles of 100.

									<i>s. d.</i>
4 inch	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	1 3
6 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 6
7 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0
9 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6
10 "	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	3 0
12 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



Horticultural Sundries—continued.

FLOWER STICKS.

In Bundles of 1 dozen, painted Green.

			s.	d.				s.	d.
1 foot long, per bundle of 1 dozen	...	...	0	3	3 feet long, per bundle of 1 dozen	...	..	1	0
1½ feet ,,	..	..	0	4	3½ ,,	..	..	1	3
2 ,,	..	..	0	6	4 ,,	..	..	1	6
2½ ,,	..	..	0	9					

BRASS GARDEN SYRINGES.

(LAWSON'S PATENT.)



No. 1, 10s. 6d., 12 inch barrel.

THIS useful instrument can be used for a variety of purposes in the garden, particularly in the Colonies, where insect pests are so numerous, and where the application of Gishurst's Compound, or Insecticide, is so necessary. The spare roses, when not in use, can be screwed to the side, as represented by our woodcuts, so that the end rose can be charged at pleasure.



No. 3, 20s., 18 inch barrel.



No. 4, 22s.



No. 1½, 15s.



VINE SCISSORS.

SUNDRIES.

Gloves, Pruning, strong leather gauntlets, 2s. 6d. per pair.

,, ,, with cuff, 2s. per pair.

,, ,, Ladies', for the flower garden, 2s. to 3s. 6d. per pair.

Lead Wire, for tying on labels, very pliable, 1s. 6d. per lb.

Garden Lines, strong cord, 1s. 6d. each.

Garden Reels, 3s. 6d. each.

Garden Trowels, 1s. each.

Edging Irons, for trimming grass edgings.

Secateurs, French rose, bright, 4 to 6 inch.

,, black, sizes.

,, Prussian vine, 8, 9, and 10 inch.

Vine Scissors, 2s. 6d.

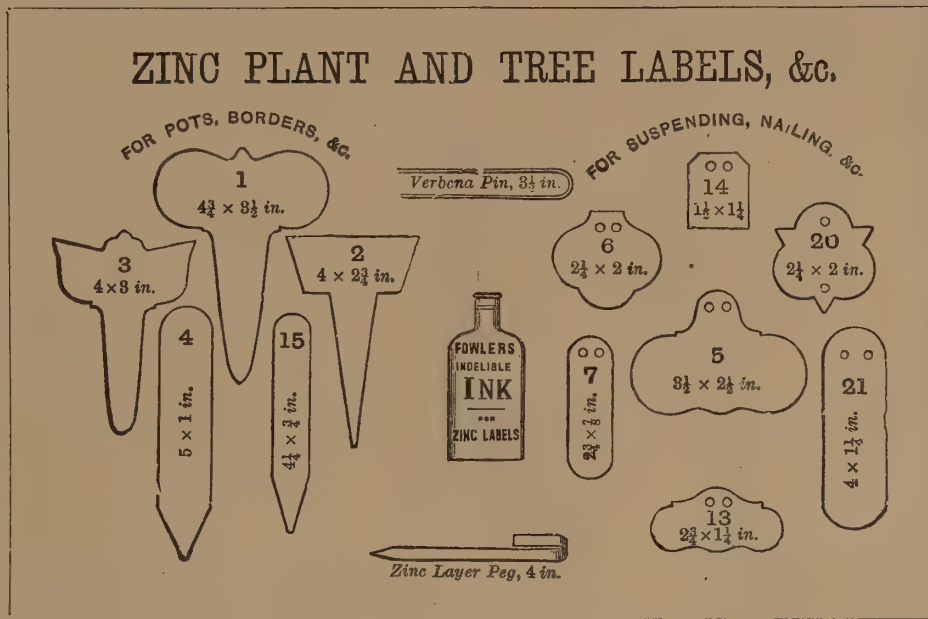
Rose Pruners, 2s. 6d.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



Horticultural Sundries—continued.



Price, per 100.

No.	s.	d.	No.	s.	d.	No.	s.	d.	No.	s.	d.
1	..	4 0	4	..	3 0	7	..	2 0	15	..	2 0
2	..	3 0	5	..	3 6	13	..	2 6	20	..	2 6
3	..	3 6	6	..	2 6	14	..	2 0	21	..	3 6

Indelible Ink, for writing on Zinc Labels 1s per Bottle.

Lead Wire, for tying on Suspending Zinc Labels .. 1s. 6d. per lb., 3 sizes.

FLOWER POTS AND SAUCERS.

We exercise every care in the packing of Flower Pots for transit by Steamer or Rail, but we will accept no responsibility whatever regarding them in the matter of breakage.

FLOWER POTS.

Common, per doz.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
4 inch	1	6	7 inch	4	0	10 inch	12	0
5 "	2	6	8 "	6	0	12 "	18	0
6 "	3	0	9 "	9	0			

SAUCERS.

For 5 inch pots	1	6	For 8 inch pots	4	0	For 10 inch pots	6	0
" 6 "	2	0	" 9 "	4	6	12 "	8	0
" 7 "	3	0						

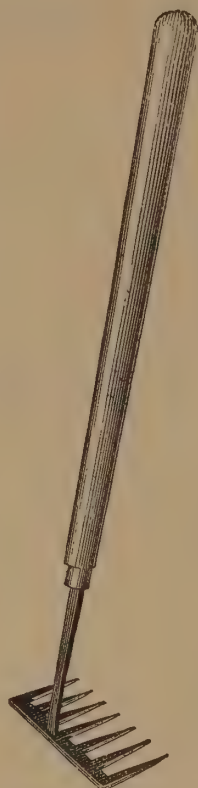
Hyacinth Glasses (Tyes' Registered), in various colours. From 1s. to 1s. 6d. each.



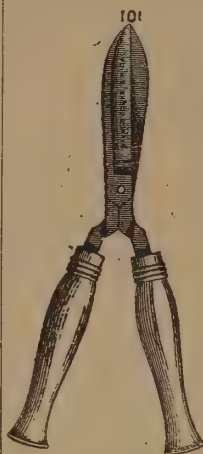
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GARDEN SPADE.



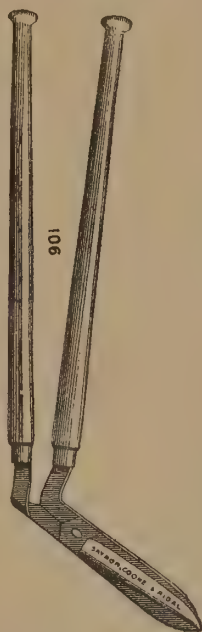
GARDEN RAKE.



HEDGE SHEARS.



GARDEN TROWEL.



EDGE OR VERGE
SHEARS.



WEED FORK.

GARDEN TOOLS.

IN consequence of the many applications we receive for **Garden Tools**, we have resolved to fill our clients' orders for any they may require, selecting same from the best stocks in Sydney and charging the usual retail price of the ironmonger firms for them. Hitherto we have confined our trade exclusively to **Seeds**, but as the procuring of a Garden Implement to go with the Seed Order is at times a convenience to our numerous customers, we shall now be pleased to purchase anything in this way we can for them.

GARDEN SPADES.

D-handed Spades, 3s. 6d. to 5s. each.
Ladies' " 1s. 9d. to 3s. 6d. each.
Boys' Toy " 1s. each.

GARDEN RAKES.

Steel (handled), 2s. to 2s. 9d. each.
" (unhandled), 8d. to 2s. each.

HEDGE SHEARS.

8-in. to 10-in., 4s. to 8s. each.

EDGING SHEARS.

8-in. to 10-in., 6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. each.

WEED FORKS.

Blued, 1s. to 1s. 6d. each.
Bronzed, 2s. each.
Long-handled, 1s. to 2s. each.

GARDEN TROWELS.

Blue, 5-in. to 8-in., 9d. to 1s. 3d. each.
Bright, " 1s. to 1s. 6d. each.
Bright and Bronzed, 2s. to 2s. 3d. each.
Long-handled, 1s. to 2s.

PRUNING SAWS

In all sizes.

GARDEN HOES

In all sizes.

WATERING POTS

Of every size and description, 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. each.

GARDEN TOOLS

In sets, from 6s. to 12s. 6d. per set of 5 tools.

Particulars regarding **Lawn Mowers**,
Garden Rollers, etc., on appli-
cation.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



Horticultural Sundries—continued.

LETHORION (Vapour Cone).



For the distribution of certain principles in a state of vapour, whereby their active properties are most closely brought into direct and intimate contact with vegetation, for the purpose of destroying *Parasitic Life* with a certainty hitherto unachieved, and without hurt or prejudice to the most delicate and fragile organisation of plant life.

These **VAPOUR CONES** may be used for cleansing all kinds of Plants, either under glass, in bush houses, or outside.

Directions for Use on each Cone.

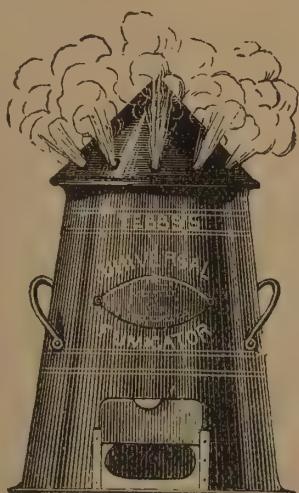
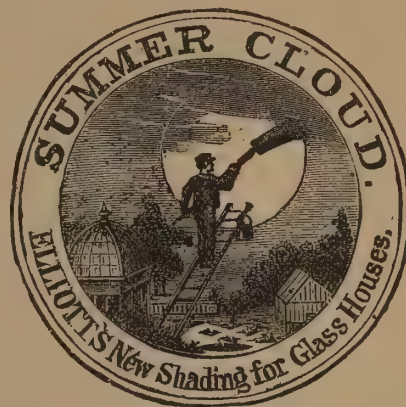
Price, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each,
the Smaller Size being large enough to Disinfect about
500 Cubic Feet.

ELLIOTT'S IMPROVED

"Summer Cloud" Shading.

Packets, with Full Directions for use, 1s. 6d.

A Preparation now largely used for shading Frames and Greenhouses, and all Glass Surfaces. One packet contains sufficient to shade 100 feet of glass.



REGISTERED JULY 2. 1877

TEBB'S

"Universal Fumigator."

No. 1, 4s. 6d.; No. 2, 6s. 6d.; and No. 3,
11s. 6d. each.

THE best Fumigator in the market, producing the largest quantity of genuine Tobacco Smoke. No special care or paper required; no cinders used in lighting no waste, and gives a thick cool smoke. Will burn any kind of tobacco, paper, rags, or cord, leaf, common tobacco, or any fumigating material.

TOBACCO, for Fumigating, 1s. 6d. per pound.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



Horticultural Sundries—continued.

RAFFIA FIBRE.

1s. 6d. per pound.

A useful article for tying, of great strength, and well adapted for Pot Plants and Horticultural purposes generally. We import regularly large parcels of the best quality of this useful tying material, which has now completely superseded Cuba, Bast, Matting, &c. Special prices for large lots.

WOLFF'S INDELIBLE PENCILS.

These pencils are excellent substitutes for pen and ink, and are made in three colours—black, blue, and red. The weather has no effect on labels marked with them. 6d. each.

VIRGIN CORKWOOD,

6d. per pound.

INSECTICIDES & GARDEN MANURES.

GISHURST COMPOUND.

This preparation is invaluable for the destruction of all those pests to which the Orange Tree is so liable; and it has been found effectual in arresting the progress of scale and coccus, and promoting a free and healthy growth of the tree. The large and increasing demand for it by our most prominent Orange Growers is a sufficient criterion as to its utility. It is very efficacious as a dressing for Apple Trees infested with American Blight, and it is also successfully used for the destruction of Aphis, Green Fly, Red Spider, &c., &c., by many of the nurserymen and gardeners throughout the colonies.

1 lb. Boxes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 6d.
3 lb. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4s. od.
12 lb. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14s. od.

TOBACCO POWDER.

For fumigating and also for the destruction of Spider, Mealy-Bug, &c., in plants, and most useful insect remover. Plants should be syringed with clean water after its use. In tins, 1s. 6d. and 3s. each.

Tobacco Powder Distributors for above, 3s. 6d. each.

FOWLER'S INSECTICIDE.

Invaluable to Nurserymen and grape growers. A most thorough eradicator of Fly, Thrip, Mildew, &c., and a valuable preparation for the removal of all insect pests in plants, without the least injury to them. In jars, 1s. 6d. and 3s. each.

FLOR VITA—The Life of Flowers.

One of the best Manures for Pot Plants manufactured. Bottles, 1s. 6d. each.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—For soft wooded plants in pots, Roses, &c., use one teaspoonful to each gallon of water. Ferns and plants requiring abundance of water, half the quantity will be found sufficient, say one teaspoonful to two gallons of water. It may be applied to the roots with a watering pot, or right over the plant, watering foliage and all. A good syringing with clean water after will give the plants a very fine healthy appearance.

GOULDING'S PLANT FOOD & HORTICULTURAL MANURE.

A very valuable stimulant to young and growing plants. Can be used in the same manner as *Flor Vita*. An excellent manure for pot plants. In bottles, 1s. 6d. each.

STANDEN'S GARDENERS' and AMATEURS' FRIEND MANURE.

For promoting a vigorous growth, and giving a fine healthy appearance to all Fruits, Flowers, and Vegetables. Sold in tins, 1s. 6d.

CLAY'S FERTILIZER, or PLANT FOOD.

One of the oldest and most reliable of all Garden Manures, now very largely used, and preferred by some gardeners to all others. In boxes, 1s. 6d. each.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



Horticultural Sundries—continued.

SUPERIOR GARDEN FERTILIZER

FOR VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS.



THIS really first-class Garden Manure, the sole Agency for which we have taken up, is a Fertilizer of a very high class, containing Potash, Lime, Nitrogen, and Phosphoric Acid, in the proportions best suited to the soils of the suburbs of Sydney.

We can, with the greatest confidence, recommend this manure to our customers as a *Tested* Manure; it is ground to a fine powder and is perfectly free from any smell, and can be used either in a liquid or dry state. Full directions for use, and the best mode of applying the manure to Flowers, Vegetables, &c., on each tin.

This Manure has been put up in 7 lb. tins to suit the convenience of those who want a small quantity (at some expense), and the tin having a screw top the Manure can be kept nicely, and used as required.

In 7 lb. Tins. Price, 3s. 6d. each.

Manufactured by THE COLONIAL SUGAR CO., Ltd., O'CONNELL ST., SYDNEY.

Sole Agents for New South Wales:

ANDERSON & CO., SEED MERCHANTS, SYDNEY.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



❖ ANDERSON & CO.'S ❖

WORKS ON GARDENING.

WE have published a new series of books pertaining to the cultivation of Vegetables and Flowers, Fruit Trees, Shrubs, &c. These little works, four in number, will take the place of our "N.S. Wales Gardener," a book which has been generally appreciated, and of which a large number has been distributed. The last edition of this work being now out of print, we have thought it better to divide the various matters treated therein, and to issue **One Shilling Works**, each treating of a special subject. We trust the little Manuals we now offer to our friends will be all they could wish—valuable information will be found in their pages, and we think they will be found thorough practical guides.

"THE KITCHEN GARDEN AND COTTAGERS' MANUAL."

Price, 1s.

A handbook to the successful culture of Culinary Vegetables, and to the management of plants of interest to the Household.

"THE FLOWER GARDEN."

Price, 1s.

With directions as to the management of the Bush House, Fernery, Lawn, and other ornamental and useful home surroundings.

"THE FRUIT GARDEN."

In 2 vols. Price, 1s. each.

A practical guide to the planting and management of the chief Fruit-yielding Plants of Temperate and Tropical Zones.

ANDERSON & CO.'S

"HOW TO GROW FLOWERS FROM SEED."

Second Edition. Post Free.

This little work has been written expressly for the Amateur Gardener, and will be found to contain a great deal of information for the cultivation of all the various varieties of Flowers, both hardy varieties and those requiring special care in Bush House and varieties requiring to be raised under glass.

Anderson & Co.'s Select Seed Potatoes.

During the month of July we publish our **General Potato List** of all the most approved and new varieties.

NOTE.—Write for a copy of this Catalogue for your friends who have Gardens, or send us their address, and recommend them to procure our Seeds.

ANDERSON & CO.'S SEEDS IN PACKETS

Can be procured from Storekeepers, or can be sent by post. Price 6d. per packet.

Storekeepers who are not supplied with our **Cases of Seeds**, or **Packets**, please write for full particulars regarding same. Anderson and Co.'s Packet Seeds are in very large demand, and are **Always the Best**.

ANDERSON & CO., Seedsmen and Plant Merchants,
216 AND 218 PITT STREET, SYDNEY.



Anderson & Co., Seedsmen, Pitt Street, Sydney.



CONTENTS

OF

Anderson & Co.'s Catalogue and Cultural Guide.

FOR 1890-91.

GARDEN AND FARM SEEDS.

Part 1—GARDEN SEEDS—

	PAGE
Asparagus	3
Artichoke	4
Beet	4
Beans	5
Borecole or Kale ..	7
Broccoli	7
Brussels Sprouts ..	7
Cabbage	8
Cabbage, Savoy ..	8
Carrot	10
Cauliflower	11
Cress	12
Cucumber	12
Celery	13
Cape Gooseberry ..	13
Endive	14
Corn or Maize	14
Pop Corn	14
Egg Plant	15
Herbs	15

Part 1—GARDEN SEEDS—

	PAGE
Kohl Rabi	16
Leek	17
Lettuce	16
Melons (Water) ..	19
Melons (Rock or Musk)	21
Mushroom Spawn ..	17
Mustard	17
Onion	22
Okra or Ochro	23
Pak Choi	23
Parsnip	23
Parsley	23
Peas	24
Pepper or Capsicum ..	26
Pumpkin	26
Rhubarb	26
Radish	27
Rosella	27
Sea Kale	27
Salsify	23

Part 1—GARDEN SEEDS—

	PAGE
Squash	28
Spinach	28
Tomato	29
Turnip	29
Vegetable Marrow ..	29

Part 2—AGRICULTURAL SEEDS—

Grasses for Permanent Pas- ture	36
Fodder and Pasture Grasses, etc.	38
Root Crop Seeds	41
Seed Grain	42
Various Field Crops ..	43
Hardwood Timber Trees ..	48
Hedge Seeds	49

Part 3—FLOWER SEEDS—

51-81

Lawn Grass Seed	PAGE 82
Novelties (Flower and Vegetable) Coloured Paper.	1

Cases of Kitchen Garden Seeds	PAGE 33
Anderson's Post Packets of Kitchen Garden Seeds	34

BULBS, FRUIT TREES, PLANTS AND SHRUBS.

Part 4—FLOWERING BULBS—

Gladioli, Lilliums, Hyacinths, etc.	PAGE 82
--	---------

Part 5—ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS and PLANTS—

Planting and Management ..	90
Trees and Shrubs	91
Foliage Plants	95
Creepers and Climbers ..	96
Shelter Trees	97
Conifers and Taxads ..	98
Herbaceous & Succulent Plants	100
Azaleas	101
Camellias	101
Roses	103
Dahlia	107
Bulbs and Tubers	108
Phloxes	109
Fuchsias	109
Pelargoniums	110
Carnations	111
Chrysanthemums	112

Part 5—ORNAMENTAL TREES, etc.

Pinks	PAGE 114
Double Petunias	114
Begonias	114
Picotees	115
Verbenas	115
Palms and Cycads	116
Ferns and Lycopods ..	117
Tree Ferns	118
Hedge Plants	118
Plants for Edging	118

Part 6—FRUIT TREES, VINES, and other Fruit Bearing Plants—

Planting and Management ..	119
Apples	122
Pears	124
Apricots	125
Cherimoyer, Custard Apple ..	126
Cherries	126
Figs	127
Guavas	127
Medlars	128

Part 6—FRUIT TREES, etc.—

Mulberries	PAGE 128
Nectarines	128
Oranges	129
Lemons	129
Limes	129
Shaddocks	129
Citrons	129
Peaches	130
Plums	131
Quinces	132
Almonds	132
Nuts	132
Various Fruits	133
Japanese Persimmons ..	133
Bananas	133
Blackberries	134
Currants	134
Gooseberries	134
Grapes	134
Passion Fruit	135
Raspberries	135
Strawberries	136

SUNDRIES.

Part 7—HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES—

	PAGE
Pruning Knives	137
Flower Sticks (white wood)	137
Garden Labels	137
Dahlia Stakes	137
Garden Syringes	138
Flower Sticks (green) ..	138
Garden Gloves, etc. ..	138

Part 7—HORTICULTURAL SUNDRIES—

	PAGE
Flower Pots, etc.	139
Zinc Labels	139
Garden Tools	140
Summer Cloud Shading ..	141
Fumigators	141
Insecticides & Garden Manures	142

	PAGE
Address	1
System of Business, etc. ..	2
Bird Seeds	32
Culinary Plants and Roots ..	32
Peas and Beans (Boiling) ..	32
Seed Table	50

Anderson & Co.'s Special Prizes to the A. P. and H. Societies of New South Wales, see inside of Front Cover.

1890



Andersson
& Co

SEEDSMEN

AND PLANT MERCHANTS

216 & 218 PITT ST.

SYDNEY.